

Red Army Pushes Counter-Offensive at Moscow Front

Weather
Local—Fair and cooler.
Eastern New York State—Cloudy
and colder in south. Slightly colder
with snow flurries in north portion.

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U. S. NAVY CAPTURES AXIS SHIP

Murray Tells CIO Defeat of Hitler Is Labor's Main Job

Convention Report Backs Miners'
Demand for Union Shop

By Alan Max

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 16.—"It is clear to labor that one single task looms ahead—the defeat of the Hitler menace to humanity," President Philip Murray declares in his report which was made public tonight and which will be presented to the Fourth National CIO Convention when it opens tomorrow in Moose Temple.

Warning in vigorous tones of the meaning of Hitler's aim of "world conquest," Murray states that "the CIO offers its complete support to President Roosevelt's policy of furnishing through our Government all possible economic and material aid to Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China which are the nations now carrying on the struggle to rid the world of Nazism, the enemy of mankind."

Other highlights from Murray's report are these:

"We are wholeheartedly and completely in support of the national defense program."

"The CIO is firmly convinced that this nation must participate in the defeat of Nazi Germany."

"At all times, we shall attempt to point out what we may consider to be the shortcomings of the defense program or its administrative machinery from the point of view of ever pressing for a stronger and more effective national defense effort."

"Just as Ford and Bethlehem Steel were made particular objectives during the past year, so during the coming year, in the opinion of your President should unionization of the South be the particular objective."

In addition to the issuance of Murray's report, the day was also highlighted by a meeting of the CIO Executive Board which unanimously backed the cause of the United Mine Workers in seeking a union shop, in the captive mines and called upon "government and captive mine owners to direct their efforts to the consummation of this standard agreement as a real contribution to national defense."

BACKS MINERS
The board pledged "unqualified support to the United Mine Workers of America in its logical effort to stabilize the mining industry on the basis of a union shop."

The executive board also took emergency action and notified Congress of the CIO's opposition to the Hobbins concentration camp bill which comes up in the House Tuesday. The bill, according to the board's resolution, "would introduce into America an undemocratic procedure which is typical of developing fascism which first seeks out unpopular minorities for persecution and thus is repugnant to the principles of American democracy."

Following the board meeting, Philip Murray met with the press, explained the board's action and answered a barrage of questions.

He said that the board's resolution on the mine situation was based not only on the merits of the case, but also on the fact that the UMWA had offered the captive mine owners a union shop with a guarantee of uninterrupted and maximum coal production every day until the expiration of the contract on March 31, 1942. Murray declared that in doing this, the UMWA had made a "constructive all-out contribution to national defense."

Replying to questions, Murray declared that there had been no change in his loyalty to the President of the United States or in his support of national defense.

"The fact that I have disagreed with the Mediation Board on a very

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Litvinov and Steinhardt Fly to Tehran

TEHRAN, Iran, Nov. 16 (UP).—The British legation announced today that Maxim Litvinov, new Soviet Ambassador to the United States, and Laurence A. Steinhardt, American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, would arrive here with their party tomorrow afternoon.

Soviets Recapture Villages, Chase Nazis

Report Red Army Now in
Position to Undertake
Decisive Operations

LONDON, Nov. 16 (UP).

—Whirlwind Soviet sorties developing into a general offensive on the Moscow front have ousted the Germans from a score of villages, chased them several kilometers in one sector, and put the Red Army in shape to undertake "decisive operations," Soviet dispatches said tonight.

(A Russian winter such as that which spelled the doom of Napoleon's Grand Army has clamped a frigid grip on the Eastern Front, radio reports said, freeing to death insufficiently clad German soldiers and compelling their tanks to ice.)

"The Russian winter is now coming into its own on all Soviet fronts, and even in Crimea snow has fallen," a Moscow broadcast relayed by London and heard in New York by NBC said, asserting that Red Army men already had found frozen bodies of enemy soldiers.)

NAZI LINES SAG
From tip to tip of the Kalinin-Tula Arc curving 80 to 100 miles before Moscow, forces of Lieut. Gen. Konstantin Rokossovsky claimed the initiative with the Nazi lines sagging under a steady hail of triphammer blows.

Elsewhere on the cold and soggy battle line, at the southern end of which snow was falling heavily in Crimea, the struggle sea-sawed back and forth. The Russians claimed to have stemmed a German drive on the Archanal railway but admitted that their positions were "critical" at Sevastopol and Kerch.

But the accounts from the Moscow front were the brightest since the Red Army's standstill since the government recognized the grave menace to the capital.

In Kulibyshev the official spokesman, S. A. Lozovsky, proclaimed the Germans to be on the defensive in the principal sectors before Moscow and trying to dig in, "but however deep they dig, we will drag them out and bury them for good and all."

The Soviet Government organ Ivestia said that under Red Army pressure the enemy was compelled to retreat on several sectors of the front.

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Stalin Meets With Prof. Kot, Polish Envoy

(By Telegram to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Nov. 16.—Stalin, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Soviet Union received Professor Kot, Polish Ambassador, on Nov. 14 in the presence of Molotov, Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs, it was announced today. The conversation lasted two hours.

Representative A. J. Sabath of Illinois, dean of the House, yesterday expressed his "great admiration" for the resistance of the Soviet Union to the Nazi invaders in a special message to be read tonight at a meeting at the Manhattan Center, 24th St. and Eighth Ave., commemorating the eighth anniversary of the establishment of normal US-Soviet diplomatic relations.

"Long before diplomatic relations were established between the United States and the Soviet Union I strongly urged such a course," he wrote. "When formal recognition was accorded some eight years ago it was a source of real pleasure to me."

"Today these two great nations are major participants in a great struggle, and I have a very great admiration for the wonderful battle of the men of the Soviet Union

Clash With Axis Near--McNutt; 'Why Are We Waiting?'--Ickes

Says Clash Is Matter of
Days or Hours But
Is Inevitable

U. S. MUST ACT

Tells Freedom Day Rally
That Axis Threats
Growing Sharper

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, told a Metropolitan Opera House meeting last night that a "showdown" with Germany and Japan is daily nearer.

"It may be hours or days, but it is inevitable," said the Administration spokesman.

Again and again the speaker said that America must act without further delay. The cause of world freedom and the survival of the United States are tied in together, he said.

FREEDOM DAY RALLIES
The Opera House meeting was a high point of the Freedom Day rallies against the fascist Axis, held in 70 leading cities and towns yesterday under the auspices of the Committee to Defend America and the Free World Association.

Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovakian Government in exile; Will Lathrop, president of the British Miners Federation; and Clark M. Eichelberger, national chairman of the Committee to Defend America, were other scheduled speakers.

McNutt did not hide the fact that America was close to war.

"If we are close to war," he said, "it is because of foreign policy of the world's combination of totalitarian powers."

NEUTRALITY AN ILLUSION
"If we are close to war, it is because forces have been let loose in the world, which would destroy democracy and enslave the Americas, along with the rest of the world . . .

"In a world of total war, neutrality is illusion."

McNutt opened his speech with a bitter denunciation of the mass murders in France, Czechoslovakia, Norway and other countries under the heels of the Nazis. But Hitler's very cruelties are hastening his destruction, the Federal Security Administrator said.

"Sabotage and defiance have manifested themselves in every square mile of the territory ruled by the Gestapo," he declared.

DESTROYS HIMSELF

"Wherever he turns," said the speaker, "Hitler finds that his acts of barbarism and repression defeat themselves. They array against him a united phalanx of men in all lands, determined to free the civilized world from this monstrous threat to their existence."

"America," said McNutt, "must stand in the forefront of this union. We know too well that there can be no appeasement of Nazism, no compromise with its

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Japan's Diet Hears Aggression Plans

Premier and Foreign Minister Expected
to Press for East Asia

TOKIO, Monday, Nov. 17 (UP).—Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo are expected to reiterate before the specially-convened House of Representatives this country's determination to press its greater East Asia expansion program—if necessary, at the risk of war with the United States and Britain.

The speeches of the Premier and Foreign Minister, their first in the Diet, have been approved by the Cabinet and Emperor Hirohito, but last minute changes in detail may be made. Though they are to be given before Saburo Kurusu, Japanese special envoy, meets with Secretary of State Cordell Hull in Washington, it was believed that some word from him on his talks with Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura might have been received in time to influence what the Premier and Foreign Minister say.

Emperor Hirohito yesterday formally opened the Diet session with a message that was one of the briefest on record.

"We have ordered the state ministers," said the brief rescript which the Emperor read, "to present to the Imperial Diet, now in session, various legislative bills and additional budget estimates necessary in connection with the current situation."

Nazis Forced To Dig In, Says Lozovsky

But Germans Bringing
Up Reinforcements,
He Says

KUIBYSHEV, USSR, Nov. 15 (Delayed).—(UP).—S. A. Lozovsky, official Soviet spokesman, said tonight that the defenders of Moscow had repulsed the latest German assault and taken the initiative, but other reports admitted the Nazis were moving up strong reinforcements to that front.

Asserting that the Germans had fallen back on the defensive in the principal sectors before the Capital, Lozovsky added:

"They are digging deep trenches to shelter themselves from counter-attacks and frost, but however deep they dig in we will drag them out and bury them for good and all."

United States revision of the Neutrality Act was described by Lozovsky as "a positive fact for the Soviet Union and England, and equally as damaging for Germany and her vassals."

"The repeat has two aspects—internal, so far as a domestic affair which I will not discuss, and external," he said. Questioned regarding the effects of the repeat on the flow of supplies to Russia, he said:

"I think the question of supplies was settled at the three-power conference and in the exchange of letters between President Roosevelt and Premier Joseph Stalin."

NAZIS HELD IN NORTH

Lozovsky said the fighting continued on the Northern front, "but the Germans cannot register any success there." Heavy combat also was reported in the Kerch Peninsula of Crimea and between Taganrog and Rostov on the Northeast coast of the Sea of Azov.

"The information shows that the Germans made some advance in Crimea, but they paid dearly," Lozovsky said.

He cited two factors weakening the German army in addition to the primary Red Army effort:

"First, guerrilla fighting which is spreading, and second, the operations of Red Army units fighting under the protection of roaring

(Continued on Page 2)

Says U. S. May Have to
'Engage' Hitler in Order
to Beat Him

BLASTS APPEASERS

Other Speakers at Rally
Stress Need for
Strong Action

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (UP).—Secretary of the Interior Harold I. Ickes, in an address entitled "What Are We Waiting For?" warned tonight that the United States may have to "engage" Hitler in order to destroy him.

In such an event, he said, "we will not flinch even if we have to take our newly forged weapons into our own hands and do our part—a brave nation's part." He blasted non-interventionist critics of Administration foreign policy as "appeasers" and said "we must not even talk peace with Hitler."

The majority must and shall rule, he emphasized.

"Such is our fundamental law," he explained.

He spoke at a United For Freedom rally staged by the Committee to Defend America. Others on the program included Assistant Secretary of State Rockwell Long, Assistant Senate Minority Leader Warren R. Austin of Vermont, and Mrs. J. H. H. Harrison, former Minister to Norway.

HARD, LONG FIGHT

With one eye on the deepening crisis in the Far East, Long said that the United States must be prepared "to meet a challenge from whatever direction it may originate. He traced Administration efforts to safeguard the country from the flames of World War II, and warned that the struggle to preserve freedom for America "will be hard, and it may be long."

Everyone will be called upon in the days ahead to make sacrifices, he said, but "we can be assured that the sacrifice will not be of fundamental rights; it will be for the sake of making those rights secure."

Long said that the nation has met and overcome many challenges and was confident that it would meet successfully "the new and greater challenge confronting us today."

Austin stressed the need of national unity behind the government's foreign policies. A united effort by this country, he said, would encourage the people of nations conquered by Hitler's forces to work for freedom.

"The common defense is the immediate necessity," he said. "Private interests, selfish causes, should voluntarily be yielded. We are competent to deliver what is needed when and where it is needed. We are free as a government to meet every aggression with all the

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'Enemy' Contacted as U.S. Army Maneuvers Start

By Harry Raymond
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE FIRST ARMY IN NORTH CAROLINA, Nov. 16.—Calling for the utmost aggressive action from his troops, Lieut. General Hugh A. Drum, First Army Commander, commenced general headquarters maneuver operations at 7:30 this morning, his "Blue" Army units contacting advance patrols of superior armored forces of Major General Oscar Griswold's "Red Divisions."

The armored division were discovered moving against the First Army to the East from concentration points along the Catawba River.

To meet the threatened tank attack, Drum's army, facing West in the Carolinas along the Pee Dee River, established several bridgeheads in "Red" territory.

Initial crossings of the Pee Dee which the War Department designated as the international boundary for the present maneuver phase, began three hours after daylight under the protection of roaring

squadrons of pursuit and bomber planes.

A 11 A. M. Communiqué issued by First Army Field Headquarters said: Blue GHQ reported, "We are competent to deliver what is needed when and where it is needed. We are free as a government to meet every aggression with all the

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Was Flying U. S. Colors When Caught By Cruiser

Crew Attempted to Scuttle;
Vessel Captured in
Atlantic Waters

Bulletin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (UP).—The Navy announced that a U.S. Navy cruiser in Atlantic Equatorial waters had captured an Axis-owned merchant ship flying American colors and with a United States flag on both sides of her hull and on her deck.

The Navy's announcement said that the crew of the merchant ship, as the cruiser approached, began abandoning ship, and two explosions were heard.

A crew from the cruiser is bringing the merchant ship to port within the jurisdiction of a United States court, the Navy said.

In a brief announcement, the Navy said that the cruiser approached the ship at dawn Nov. 5 because of its "suspicious appearance."

The cruiser, according to the Navy, signaled "to heave to, lowered a boat and sent an officer to investigate but before the boat could reach the merchantman the crew of the latter began abandoning ship and hoisted a signal meaning 'send boats for passengers; I am sinking.'"

Immediately thereafter, two explosions were heard within the merchant ship," the Navy said. "The cruiser put a salvage party aboard and after some hours work succeeded in stopping the leaks caused by the explosions and in getting the engines running."

The cruiser reported to the Navy that papers aboard the ship indicated that she was owned "by subjects of one of the Axis powers; that the ship was sailing under false colors; that she was severely damaged by her own crew; and that she is now unworthy."

The Navy did not reveal the name of the ship, which was displayed on the sides of the vessel's pilot house and her stern, but said that Philadelphia was shown as the home port.

Likewise, the Navy did not reveal the exact location of the capture, the first reported by the Navy since President Roosevelt ordered American war ships to sink Axis raiders on sight in our defensive water.

Beat Hitler Is Cry of Negro Youth Parley

750 Delegates at Capitol
Adopt Policy Putting
Anti-Nazi Fight First

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Beating Hitler is the biggest problem facing the nation's Negro Youth is the word that went out tonight from the national conference of Negro Youth which met this week-end at the Metropolitan Baptist Church.

Attended by more than 750 delegates from church, labor, civic and fraternal groups, the conference met to discuss the role of Negro Youth in the struggle to defeat Hitlerism.

Scores of youthful delegates participated in the discussion at the conference which was marked throughout by unusual enthusiasm.

A statement of policy adopted this evening by the delegates said: "Hitler intends to conquer the world. If he is successful, he will exterminate the Negro as a people. A victorious Hitler would mean that all of our struggles, hopes and dreams for winning full freedom and equality would be shattered. All the democratic aims our people have won through a century of blood, tears and sweat would be lost."

"As a people our fight in America has been for the integration of the Negro into the economic, cultural and political life of the na-

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The Battle for The City of Lenin

Nazis Lose 216,000 Dead and Wounded in 4 Months Fighting for Leningrad

By Lieutenant General Khozin
Commander of the Leningrad Front
(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

LENINGRAD, Nov. 16.—Already in July, when Hitler's gangs captured the city of Ostrov and began to skirt Pskov, energetic work was in progress on all the distant and near approaches to Leningrad.

Led and assisted by the Red Army units, the working people were building strong, modern fortifications, against the enemy tanks and infantry.

The first battles at the approaches to Leningrad began in mid-July on the River Plyusa, southwest of the city of Luga. Here in the zone of obstacles beyond the main line of resistance, the Soviet detachments clashed with the 269th German Infantry Division. The fascists failed to take Luga by storm.

LOSSES 60 PER CENT

While at a standstill for about six weeks in front of the fortified zone, near Kingisepp, Luga and Medvedy, four fascist infantry divisions, one motorized and one tank division lost 60-65 per cent of their men.

The troops of the Luga group were heroically holding back the German hordes who outnumbered them several times. In the meantime, the nearest approaches to Leningrad were energetically preparing for defense.

At the end of August the enemy hurled fresh panzer units into this sector. After five days of fierce fighting on the line of Shlensk - Medvedy - Izhotin - Volochek, and 20 days of battles near Narva and Kingisepp, the Germans, at the cost of most tremendous losses and effort, finally succeeded in piercing the front of the Luga fortified zone. This put the city of Leningrad in direct danger of invasion from the German fascist divisions.

USED THEIR BEST

Large German panzer forces, supported by considerable aircraft, launched a desperate drive towards Chudovo and Krasnogvardeisk via the stations of Baletskaya and Lyubovskoye. Simultaneously fierce battles were raging on the front of the Gulf of Finland north of Kingisepp up to Krasnogvardeisk.

The German command hurried its picked divisions into the breach. At that time the Red Army command exerted every effort to check the enemy at the approaches to Chudovo, Krasnogvardeisk and Krasnoyarsk, but the small formations of Soviet troops fatigued by the uninterrupted battles, could not check the enemy onslaught and continued an organized retreat to positions prepared beforehand.

The city of Leningrad dispatched its newly formed Peoples' Guard divisions to meet the enemy. The Germans had already begun to advance slowly to the city.

30 DIVISIONS HALTED

Although suffering colossal losses in aircraft, tanks, artillery and men, the enemy, nevertheless, attempted to capture Leningrad and join forces with the Finnish White Guard Army.

The Germans directed their main blow against Ljuban, Tono, Koplus and Schilseburg. They succeeded in capturing Slutsk, Puckin and Krasnogvardeisk—cities in direct proximity to Leningrad.

Here the German command concentrated about 20 divisions.

In spite of the fact that communications between the city and the rest of the country were cut off, in spite of the difficulties with supplies, the Red Army units checked the Hitler gangs.

The enemy could not break the ring of steel which had arisen around the city. In more than four months fighting in all directions from the front leading to Leningrad, the Germans lost 216,000 killed and wounded.

According to far from complete data, during these battles near Leningrad, the Germans lost 750 guns, 679 tanks, 145 armored cars, 647 motorcycles, 1,588 machine guns, 506 mine throwers, 1,881 trucks.

In four months, the Germans lost 1,494 planes in air combats, on airfields and from Soviet anti-aircraft fire.

DRAINED OTHER FRONTS

The tremendous losses compelled Hitler to withdraw forces from other fronts and dispatch them to Leningrad. Thus, the 32nd Army corps was sent to Leningrad from the Smolensk district.

The enemy has not given up his plans to capture Leningrad. The recent period has been characterized by the fact that through a number of counter-attacks and active operations, the Soviet units have been inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and systematically dislodging him from the positions he occupied.

The enemy is trying to intimidate the people of Leningrad. Breaking through to the city, the fascist planes are bombing the peaceful dwellings.

The German long range artillery is shelling the streets, but the Leningrad people are of a special mood. Whatever hardships, whatever ordeals they are faced with, they will not give up the city of Lenin.

Beat Hitler Is Cry of Negro Youth Parley

750 Delegates at Capitol Adopt Policy Putting Anti-Nazi Fight First

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A Hitler victory would mean the denial of the right to continue that fight. We must defeat Hitler and preserve democracy which embodies the conditions for winning our full freedom.

"Let us unite with youth groups in our community and throughout the world, regardless of race, color or creed, to defeat Hitler at home and abroad. Unite to defend your right to education and freedom of thought. Unite to defend your very livelihood. Unite to preserve your ideals and religious freedom. Unite to defend the independence of your nation."

KEEP ON FIGHTING

A young Negro minister, Rev. Joseph Haskins, of the Asbury Church in Washington, typified the spirit of the conference when he summed up the attitude of Negro religious youth as follows:

"We have the sense to know that as long as Hitlerism is rampant the principles we stand for are in danger. We're going to fight against Hitlerism in the church. We're going to fight. We're going to keep on fighting."

In adopting a report on organization submitted by Roland Ely and Miss Dorothy F. Williston, the conference agreed to set up a continuations committee "to publicize the findings of the conference and to take necessary steps to make these findings a part of the program of all organizations in Negro youth."

As stated by Edward Strong of the American Youth Congress, the purpose of the continuations committee is to cooperate with existing organizations rather than to set up a "top-heavy super-organization."

NAME OFFICERS

Honorary chairman of the continuations committee is Miss Dorothy Height of the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA; chairman is Winifred Norman, chairman of the RHO Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta sorority; vice-chairman are Roberta Garnett of the NAACP Youth Council in Detroit, and Sherman Smith, president of the Student Council of West Virginia State College; secretary is Cornelia Jamerson of the Pilgrim Youth Federation in Chicago and treasurer is Rev. Samuel Williamson of Vermont Ave. Baptist Church in Washington.

In addition to these executive officers, the continuations committee consists of 40 Negro youth leaders from every section of the country and many diverse organizations.

At its concluding session, the conference adopted a creed stating the faith of Negro Youth in democracy, as well as a specific statement of position and a series of proposals for participation of Negro youth in the defense program.

These included support of the support of the Civilian Defense program, conservation for defense, contribution to war relief, participation in civilian protection and the mastering of industrial skills.

URGED SUPPORT TO GOVT

Negro Youth were urged to "support of the foreign policy of the government" and support "a firm stand in the Far East against the Japanese militarists."

Resolutions passed by the delegates stressed the interconnection of the struggle against Hitlerism with the struggle for the rights of Negroes in the United States.

"We must act with the full realization that to make the defense of America the fulcrum of all activity is not to ignore the problems we, as Negroes face here at home," a statement of policy adopted by the delegates said.

"On the contrary, it is the only way to safeguard and extend our rights."

At a plenary session yesterday on "Negro youth versus Hitler" (delegates pointed out that a victory for Hitlerism would mean the complete wiping out of all gains scored by Negro people in the past 75 years.

The conference opened on Friday night with a large mass meeting attended by more than 2,000 persons and addressed by Earl B. Dickerson of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr. newly elected New York Councilman and others who pledged cooperation with the aims of the conference.

Bourke-White Thrills Audience With Story of Soviet Guerrillas

By Carl Harris

(Special to the Daily Worker)
EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 16.—A college town audience raved in amazement over the stories of the heroism of Soviet guerrillas brought here last night by the young American photographer, Margaret Bourke-White.

Fresh from five months in the Soviet Union, Miss Bourke-White made a factual report, concluding with the words, "These people are really fighting our war. Every foot that they are holding firm keeps the invader 12 inches from our own shores."

The noted photographer told of Soviet peasant women surrounding Nazi encampments, setting them afire and then assailing the bewildered soldiers with pitchforks as they ran out of the flaming buildings.

"Women with pitchforks, however, important as they are, can't win the war," she declared. "What Russia needs most is equipment—tanks and planes. They are really holding back the enemy and we must give them what they need."

She described the visit which she,

her author husband, Erskine Caldwell, and several newspaper men made to the front lines only a few weeks ago, as well as the bombing of Moscow in the early days of the Nazi invasion.

"WILL WIN—IF SUPPLIED"

In words as graphic as her own remarkable photos, Miss Bourke-White told of Soviet heroism and morale.

"Never have I seen people more brave and more determined to win than the Russians. Nothing is going to change that determination. Given the proper materials to fight with, they will win."

Speaking here on the Northwestern University campus, the world-famous woman photographer gave a detailed description of religious freedom in the Soviet Union. She said:

"There has been a lot of talk about this recently. But I want to correct any impression that there has been a religious revival since the war began. It is only that now the news about religious freedom in Russia has leaked out for the first time."

"There are many churches in

Moscow and they are not persecuted. There are Jewish synagogues, Moslem mosques, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Baptist, churches and even Holy Rollers."

She made the point that in many ways there is greater religious freedom in the U.S.S.R. than in Czarist days. In the days of the strong Czarist state Orthodox church, the Protestants were persecuted, she pointed out.

"In those days, missionary work was dangerous," declared Miss Bourke-White. "For example, the Baptists only won religious freedom after the revolution."

SEES THREAT TO U. S.

In answer to a question from the floor, she said:

"Of course, America is threatened by Hitler. It is a terribly real danger. If Russia falls, we are in serious danger. Russia must not fail."

In response to another question, the noted photographer drew a sharp contrast between the Nazi and Soviet governments.

"No life is possible, in the sense that we understand it, in terms of happiness, freedom and education, under Nazism," she declared. "The

Nazis have enslaved the peoples of Europe. They have destroyed all previous cultures.

"In Russia, a country of different peoples, great efforts have been made to preserve and deepen the cultures and languages of the various nationalities."

HAILS UNDYING COURAGE

She recounted the early days of the invasion in which the people responded spontaneously to the call to arms. She dealt with the mass training for civilian defense being carried on, the classes in defense to which each house sends a delegate who in turn instructs the people at home.

She told also of the organization of the "poster factory" by a group of artists and writers, who each day turned out picture posters dramatizing the important questions of the day.

"June 22 was the most dramatic day of my life," Miss Bourke-White declared. "From that day on I witnessed among the Soviet people the kind of courage that never dies. It is important for us to show the Russian people that we are really on their side."

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A Volunteer Army Manned All Posts -- And Elected Cacchione

Carl Vedro, Campaign Manager, Tells How Fight Was Won in Brooklyn

By George Morris

Behind the election of Peter V. Cacchione to the New York City Council—the highest political office to be won by a Communist Party candidate—was the day-to-day plugging of a great Brooklyn army of volunteer door-bell ringers.

That army—and there were thousands in it—expressed much the same local enthusiasm that was so evident when Dodger hopes ran high, plus, of course, a political goal and a determination to win such as only Communists can show.

All a crowd can do in a stadium

is watch the nine perform and

cheer. But the army that put

Cacchione into the Council was it-

self the gigantic team of men and

women—and Brooklyn wasn't dis-

appointed.

TELLS HOW

Carl Vedro, who is in his early

thirties and about five feet from

his shoes to his kinky hair, was

manager of the team. He man-

aged, and came within a hairline

of success in Cacchione's two for-

mer campaigns. Still sleepless and

visibly dazed from events in the

grand finale of the count, Vedro

described the campaign at his

headquarters, 276 Fulton St.

"The main thing I want to drive

home," he said, "is that this cam-

paign was put over by thousands

of people and a lot of hard work.

We didn't have the money and a

newspaper publicity that other

candidates had, but we had the

people who were willing to give

their time, work from morning un-

til night, and do their work con-

sistently.

"They went into every neighbor-

hood, faced numerous obstacles,

prejudice, and deliberate obstruc-

tion. But it is to the credit of our

people and Communist Party

branches that they have shown in-

itiative and an ability to overcome

difficulties."

ANTI-HITLER ISSUE

The 34,742 votes that Cacchione

received in first choice votes, and

the nearly 14,000 additional votes

that were transferred to him from

defeated, but principally anti-fas-

cist candidates, was emphatic evi-

dence that red-baiting is wearing

off, Vedro pointed out.

He further stressed that the cam-

paign for Cacchione was in the

main behind a program of defeat

of Hitlerism, Tammany and all ap-

peaser forces. "The Cacchione vic-

tory was all the more significant,

he said, because it was in Tam-

many candidate William O'Dwyer's

home county, and the most clear-

cut expression against the reac-

tionary forces who backed him.

Vedro recalled how in 1937 Cac-

chione was nosed out by 250 votes

and how in 1939 a ridiculous tech-

nicality on his petitions was fished

out to keep him off the ballot. It

was in the latter election that he

drew 24,000 first choice votes on a

write-in, and every politician in

the Brooklyn armory conceded that

had been on the ballot his election

was sure.

This time the campaign began

on Sept. 5. In place of the 2,000

necessary signatures, more than

30,000 were collected.

"We then set to work on cover-

ing homes," Vedro said. "That is

where our efforts were concen-

trated. Our canvassers, we esti-

mate, covered about 400,000 Brook-

lyn homes. They talked to the

people and left literature with

them. In all about 2,000,000 pieces

of literature went to voters in this

campaign. That's a lot of anti-

fascist education."

With names of progressive voters

on registration lists and other

supporters of progressive move-

ments as a basis, special letters

reached 50,000 Italian-Americans, 30,000 Jewish Americans, 25,000 Negroes and about 150,000 more to others addressing a special appeal to women, youth, and national groups.

On Election Day, to make sure that progressive votes would register maximum strength, 1,500 Brooklyn Communists and other Cacchione supporters came out as early as 6 A.M. and worked at the polls until night.

There were, of course, many meetings for Cacchione. (Vedro estimates them at 250.) There were also neighborhood parades and radio broadcasts. But there was one serious drawback; the candidate was personally not in the campaign until the final 10 days. Cacchione was undergoing a serious eye operation and confined to a hospital. When he came out, he was able to take part in only some of the activities.

Candidates have often been elected without doing much campaigning. But the absence of Cacchione was serious. Cacchione has been the dynamo in his earlier campaigns. He has pioneered in the Communist Party in development of campaign methods such as penetrated among the mass of voters. Cacchione's ability to approach Brooklynites on the basis of county and neighborhood issues and to carry to their very homes the vital issues that affect the entire country, has made him "Pete" to hundreds of thousands of people—friend and foe alike.

DAILY WORKER HELPED

The candidate's absence was to a considerable degree made up by the campaign manager and the campaign workers who nearly elected Cacchione twice before. They carried over the experience of the former campaigns. Vedro said it is the door-bell ringing that counted most.

"Pete personally spoke only once for a couple of minutes over a broadcast," Vedro said. "Only the Daily Worker and these papers friendly to Communism supported his campaign, and believe me the Daily Workers were the best ammunition our canvassers had. We hardly had a line in any of the other newspapers."

"But the fact that we had votes in very one but five of 1,275 districts of Brooklyn, shows that covering the homes is the main job in election campaigning."

As further evidence for his point, Vedro called attention to the wide endorsement in newspaper editorials and from political groups of former Socialist Councilman Harry Laidler, who had the endorsement of apaiser Norman Thomas, and of others. But they were defeated and came far below Cacchione.

The historic Communist election victory is above all due to the large devoted volunteer army. It wasn't an army of political hangers-on who hope to get something if "their man" wins, or of people who worked at so much per day. It wasn't of people who owe their city jobs to a political organization. Cacchione's campaign forces consisted of men and women who had a fiery devotion to a cause and a burning desire to smash Hitlerism. That is why they worked night and day for the victory.



Family Man: Peter V. Cacchione, Communist Councilman-elect from Brooklyn, is seen at his Brooklyn home with his wife, Dorothy, and his 18-month old son Bernard. —Daily Worker Photo

Educators Join Democracy Group

Nine Leaders in Their Fields Affiliate with Committee for Freedom

Nine leading scientists, educators, and college administrators have just been added to the membership of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, it was announced yesterday by Dean Ned H. Dearborn of New York University, the committee's national chairman.

The nine are Professors Allan Nevins and James T. Shotwell of Columbia University, the latter being also director of the Division of Economics and History, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; President Ernest O. Melby of Montana State University, formerly Dean of the School of Education, Northwestern University; Dean Mary Ely Lyman of Sweet Briar College.

Also Professor H. G. Lull, head of the department of education and director of teacher training, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia; Professor Oscar K. Rice of the University of North Carolina; Professor Henry B. Ward of the University of Illinois, for many years general secretary of Sigma Xi, the national honorary scientific society, and permanent secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science from 1933-7; Professor Walter Landauer of the University of Connecticut, and Professor Donald H. Menzel of Harvard University.

"In time of crisis," Professor Nevins, twice winner of the Pulitzer award for biography, wrote in his letter accepting membership on the American Committee, "no nation is more insistent upon general unity than America. But in these iron times our republic is one of the few countries in which freedom of thought, speech, and party affiliation survives, and this freedom must be kept vigorously alive. The task of reconciling national unity with democratic freedom demands careful thinking and courageous action, and nobody can make a greater contribution in this field than the American Committee."

Honorary chairman of the Massachusetts Committee is Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and chairman is Dr. Hugh Cabot who is also head of the White Cross.

Other speakers at the affair will be Mr. Edward Carter, national chairman of Russian War Relief, Inc.; Professor Samuel H. Cross and Professor Bruce C. Hopper, both of Harvard and members of the Massachusetts Committee.

Hendley Asks Funds In Schappes Appeal

Sends Letter to 10,000 Teachers in New York City Schools

Today and tomorrow 10,000 teachers in the elementary and high schools of New York will receive a letter from Charles J. Hendley, president of the Teachers Union of New York, urging them to contribute funds to help Morris U. Schappes take his case to the Appellate Division.

"The case of Morris U. Schappes," writes Mr. Hendley, "is your case—the case of every teacher who dares to teach the truth as he sees it."

Pointing to the huge expenses involved in a legal appeal, with the printing of the trial record alone costing more than \$2,000, Mr. Hendley calls upon the teachers to make their contributions as generous as possible, and to send them to the Schappes Defense Committee, 114 E. 16th St.

"I feel that it is important for the cause of democracy and freedom of opinion that he be enabled to make his plea for justice," the letter said.

With the letter went copies of Schappes' now celebrated address to the Court, delivered just before he was sentenced, and a 12-page factual folder describing the case.

Professor John Bridge, secretary of the committee, also announced that support for Schappes continues to come in from all parts of the country.

Mr. Schappes, English teacher at City College suspended from his post, is appealing a sentence of 18 months to two years in State Prison on a charge of "perjury" that developed when the Rapp-Coudert Committee tried to find out the number of Communists alleged to be at the City College. Mr. Schappes was tried before a jury every member of which openly admitted for the record that he was prejudiced against Communism, the Communist Party, and Communists.

Italy Rations Charcoal

ROME, Nov. 16 (UP)—Charcoal will be rationed throughout Italy beginning Dec. 1, it was announced today. Ration cards will be issued on that date.

Unions Protest Witch-Hunt Trial of 3 WPA Workers

Men Are Charged with 'Perjury' in Affidavits on Communism

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 16.—As preliminaries for the trial of three New Jersey WPA workers charged with "perjury" for signing affidavits stating they were not Communists get under way tomorrow morning in the U. S. District Court here, the fundamental rights of trade unionists and the Constitutional rights of American citizens will be at stake.

The three defendants who face Federal prison sentences of ten years if convicted are William E. Haulan, Harry Lipschutz and John Sulowski, all members of the Newark Workers Alliance. Two of them have held office in the Alliance. In July, 1940, they signed the affidavits required by law of all WPA workers to the effect that they were not aliens, "members of any Nazi Bund organization, or Communists." It is the Government's contention that these affidavits were false.

Nearly 400 AFL and CIO unions in 62 cities and 15 states, as well as Alaska, Hawaii and Canada, have protested the case to President Roosevelt. U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle, and other Government officials.

On Tuesday, the defendants' counsel, Solomon Golst, assisted by Herman Rosenfeld, attorney for the New York Committee to Defend WPA Workers, will appear before Judge Guy Fike in the Newark court, to argue that the law on which the indictment is based is unconstitutional.

"The un-American character of any law which aims to take away some one's job because he is said to belong to a minority political party, is too obvious to be dwelt upon," stated Donald Schellen, chairman of the New York Committee, yesterday. "The tricky wording of the law is another reason why it should be taken off the statute books. It makes no definition of 'Communist,' and thus leaves the door wide open for a witch-hunt against anybody a reactionary administrator or supervisor may not like."

"Few people know," he went on, "that a legal basis already exists to force every worker in a defense industry to prove he is not a Communist before he is given a job. Appropriation bills for defense goods contain clauses specifying that none of the material ordered shall come from a factory employing 'Nazis or

Student Union Urges Western Front Now

Hails Neutrality Revision, Attacks Isolationist Congressmen

Hailing the revision of the Neutrality Act as "the only possible step our country could have taken if it is to protect itself against the aggression of the fascist powers," the national staff of the American Student League in a statement released today called upon America "to take a much more active part in securing the downfall of Hitler by opening a western front immediately."

The statement attacked those Congressmen who would "make a political football out of the security of our nation" by revising the Neutrality Act at the expense of labor's right to organize. This, the statement said, would destroy national unity and "in effect would negate the positive features of the revision."

"The closeness of the vote and the last-minute manipulations can in no way be construed as an indication of diversity of opinion among the American people," said the statement. "The American people and the American students, who proved their unity behind the President's program, must remind these Congressmen that they cannot sacrifice the freedom of American on the altar of 'politics.'"

"The revision of the Neutrality Act does much to secure victory of the democracies and the safety of our country. But we can best insure the victory of democracy only when Hitlerism has been smashed completely."

Communists: It is not faithful to predict that millions of American industrial workers will be subjected to the same persecution as is being visited upon the Newark defendants if the present test case is decided against them."

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Negro Elks Spend Big Sum for Education

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Negro Elks Lodge, since it organized its educational department 14 years ago, has spent nearly \$500,000 on the education of some 250 Negro youths, according to a report just released. The Elks are helping some 40 boys and girls through schools and colleges, both North and South, at present.

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DR. SOPHIE ERASLAW, Surgeon Dentist, 2130 Cruger Ave., near Lydig Ave. Bronx. OR. 3-4131.

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Weekly Column Devoted to Interests of Rail Labor

Talking Over the Board Report And the Strike Situation

The wind and rain were blowing ninety miles an hour down the team-track as Shorty and Bill, the freight handlers, dashed across the yards. Lunches under their arms, they headed for the switch shanty to spend their noon hour.

As they burst into the shanty, they found Pete, the switchman, huddled up close to the pot-bellied stove—drying his clothes while eating his lunch. He greeted them, "Hello, you lucky stiff—why don't you stay in your nice, dry freight house instead of running around in the rain like us screw-ball yardmen to do? Dog-gone, it's getting cold early this year."

"What are you gonna do when Winter comes?" laughed Shorty. "But we didn't come over here to talk about the weather—we come over to see what you guys think about getting more dough than the Emergency Board offered us."

"Yeah," said Pete, "here I am trying to dry out in peace and quiet and you greedy freighthouse punks come around reminding me of that lousy board report that says 7½ per cent is enough of a raise for us operating men." He spat in the coal-box to show his disgust. "Your non-operating gang got a better break than we did on wages—and vacations, too, but none of us got enough."

"Well," said Shorty, "our bunch isn't satisfied either. We haven't set a strike date yet, but our big shots turned it down, same as yours did. Of course, we didn't kid ourselves that we would get 30c an hour, but a 9c increase doesn't fill the bill, and the \$75-a-day board members want the increase to "terminate automatically" the end of next year."

"I'll say that temporary bonus stuff is the bunk," snapped Bill. "It winds up December 31, 1942, and then maybe we'll be forced to put in six months going after it all over again. To hell with that stuff! I think both bunches should pull the pin right now—but Shorty doesn't think so and he's the Local Chairman and knows more about it than I do."

Pete looked at Shorty. "Well how about it? You know we've got a strike date set."

Shorty chewed his sandwich, took a swig of coffee and answered slowly. "Well it looks like our bunch will do the same thing—set a strike date. But damn it all, there should be some other way of settling it. You know I've talked joint strike action as much or more than anybody else on this whole railroad, but that was before that dirty rat Hitler started out to mess up the world. I don't want to see anything interfere with the fight to put the skids under him."

Pete got hot. "Yeah, but these hungry railroad owners aren't letting the fight against Hitler cut down their profits. It looks like this Fact Finding Committee played right down their alley. I've got a copy of their report over in my locker. On top of the lousy break they gave us, they suggest that the roads be allowed to raise their rates to make the public pay our increase and then some. Sure I'm anti-Hitler, but what about those birds?"

"Let me tell you," said Bill, "with the roads making over a billion dollars this year, we should get at least a dollar a day raise instead of 7c and we should get two weeks vacation instead of one—especially the old-timers. Look at Jim, the old stevered in number three run, he's put in 38 years around this joint and now they offer him one week for a vacation."

"We didn't even get that," said Pete. "I don't know why our operating outfits didn't go after vacations, the same as your gang did."

"Maybe you fellows should have hollered as much for vacations with pay as the Clerks and Shop Craft members did," cracked Shorty.

"I still think the government could have saved the \$75-a-day they paid those board members and let us go on strike three months ago," persisted Bill.

"For crissake," laughed Shorty. "I think papa Bill wants to go on strike so he can stay home and play with those twin babies."

"That ain't a bad idea," Bill came back at him, "but papa Bill don't want a strike for the fun of it. But I do want to make sure those twin babies have shoes to wear when they start walking—and a decent education later on."

Loud applause came from in back of the lockers and Red, the car-whacker, stuck his head around the corner. I've been trying to catch a noon-day nap back here, but you guys done so much hollering that I had to listen. Bill wants a strike right now; Shorty thinks a strike might help Hitler and that wouldn't be so good for us; Pete isn't very sure one way or the other, but all of us think the Emergency Board report gave us a raw deal. That's the way I size it up. Now, Brother Shorty, what's the next move?"

"Let me fill my pipe and see if we can add this all up to something that makes sense," said Shorty.

See, it's like this: we've followed all the procedure of the Railway Labor Act and it's sure as hell taken plenty long. Now we get this bum rap from the Emergency Board. Naturally, since we voted almost 100 per cent strike ballots, the Chiefs have to set a strike date. I'd say our next move is to expect the government to intervene. I don't think it would take so much more to satisfy the boys. From what I hear—a little bigger wage increase, a little more vacation and if they'd knock out that 1942 terminating date and make our increases permanent—I think that would leave everyone pretty well satisfied. Looks like the government could force the roads to come across that much."

Pete said, "They better get this settled soon or they will muddle around until there is a blow-up somewhere and then there will be hell-a-popping."

"If they do force us up to where it looks like a strike," Shorty prophesied, "the government will have to take over the roads, and Wall Street don't want that."

"Let's get back to work," this from Bill over by the door, "but let me tell you if we don't get those little extras that Shorty just spoke about, this baby's in favor of pulling the pin."

Pete hollered after them. "Leave it to Bill to get in the last word. So long, boys, drop over again."

Many Plans, But Not 'A Jeep' Produced

Toledo Auto Workers
Wonder Why All
the Delay

Toledo, Ohio.

Workers' Correspondence Dept.:

Last week a number of civic organizations banded together for the purpose of launching a national defense bond drive in this city. The occasion was highlighted by a parade through the streets of downtown Toledo and was climaxed by a football game, between men of the 37th Division and the University of Toledo.

There was considerable fanfare over the football game, but a disappointing, poorly organized parade in which lack of enthusiasm was evident. The organized labor movement of the city, which can and does upon call turn out 33,000 to 40,000 people, was practically absent from activities connected with the drive, only a small nucleus from one local of the National Association of Die Casting Workers-CIO participating in the demonstration.

I am a rank and file union man, an old Willis-Overland auto worker, and am not in a position to know why our union leadership did not take a prominent part in the campaign now under way, but I am moved to contrast this failure to cooperate in our common struggle against the fierce menace of Hitler-fascism with the eagerness of certain CIO leaders here to initiate or play leading roles in campaigns to aid "poor little Finland," and support the national administration vigorously during an earlier period of the national defense effort.

We have just signed what is really an excellent contract with the Willis-Overland company, covering more than 4,500 workers employed in our shops. We have won the closed shop, check-off, and wage increases ranging from 12 to 24 cents an hour. We enjoy both department and plant seniority. Our union leadership, to its credit, fought to secure splendid national defense contracts. Orders for hundreds of thousands of shells are now in full production on a three-shift basis. But our order for 16,000 "Jeeps" is something else again. This order must be completed by Jan. 31. All production of American has been halted to make way for the production of this sturdy little fighting car.

NO JEEPS YET

Yet, since July, not a jeep has been turned off the line. First the management claimed that dies had to be changed to conform to Ford specifications, although Ford it appears, is using Willis dies. This necessitated a delay of more than a month, at any rate. Following this, a new assembly track was installed, but the engineering department with an inefficiency that would be scandalous on the worst WPA project blundered so badly in blue-printing the job, that a further delay of weeks ensued. The track is not yet completed. Now, the problem, it is claimed, is steel. Production was set to start long ago, later was scheduled to begin on October 27, now may get under way next week. But the delays have been costly, have held up national defense, will require speed-up in production to complete the order, and have dislocated employment, causing inconvenience and hardship for the workers. It has otherwise stalled the drive to smash Hitler.

I do not know how national defense production proceeds elsewhere, but unless the task of aiding the Soviet Union and Britain plus preparing our own defense is taken more seriously, with the workers clarified on issues about which they are confused, both business and the American masses generally will have a much tougher job smashing fascism than would otherwise be necessary.

AN AUTO WORKER.

Gov't to Mediate AFL Teamsters Wage Dispute

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16 (UP).—Representatives of trucking companies in 11 Midwestern states and of the AFL Teamsters Union agreed to submit their wage dispute to the National Defense Mediation Board.

The union canceled a strike order which would have taken 250,000 drivers and warehouse workers from their jobs tomorrow.

Joseph D. Keenan, labor representative for the Office of Production Management, promised to urge consideration of the case by the Board. The union has asked that the existing wage scale of three cents a mile for driving and 80 cents an hour for other work be raised to five cents a mile and \$1 an hour. Management officials refused to grant an increased mileage rate and offered an hourly rate of 82½ cents.



Workers Correspondence

From Factories, Farms,
Mines, Mills and Office



Alabama Miners Outline Plan To Boost Output by 40%

Pratt City, Alabama.

Workers' Correspondence Dept.:

We coal miners know that production can be increased in the coal mining industry. In the mine where I work, I know that it can be increased about 40 per cent.

For example, many coal loaders go into the mine daily and only load two or three cars. The reason is not that the coal miners won't work. The reasons are that first, the miners cannot get the cars; second, the miners cannot get the necessary material, such as timbers, cap boards, rails to track up, fish plates, tires, spikes, etc. Also there are not enough pumps to keep the water out of the wet places and not enough "company men" to take care of the above. In most cases, the coal loader has to go from place to place looking for material to lay up track. After laying up track, he has to look for the machine man. Setting timbers is a part of the safety of a miner, but many miners are thrown off because of the lack of timbers and cap boards. For example, you get two cap boards to one timber. But sometimes you have a bad top, or the timbers will be too short and it requires extra cap boards. So the coal loader has to leave his place of work and go from place to place looking for cap boards.

The coal loaders who work in wet places have to go look for the pumper when the water gets too high for them to work. Often there are so many places on one pump that the miners have to sit and wait until the pumper gets to them, or else get out of the mine.

The Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., which owns the mine where I work, is a part of U. S. Steel. I know that this big corporation can get enough cars for the coal loaders, because this company manufactures cars and other materials, including rails, fish plates, steel tires and spikes. There is no reason why the company should have men losing time. Also the company is able to get more pumps,

and they could get more motors to speed up transportation in the mines. If the company would carry out its duty and provide the necessary supplies on hand, so that the miners could stay at the work face instead of running all over the mine, production would be increased at least 40 per cent.

There are at least 200 coal cars standing in the mine loaded with rock. The reason these cars are not unloaded, the boss says, is simply because they do not have enough company men. There are 300 coal loaders in this mine a day. If these 200 cars were in service, that in itself would increase production by 400 tons daily.

CONTRACT VIOLATIONS

The coal loaders work on tonnage rates (piece-work basis). The company men work on an hourly and daily wage. The bosses try to force the coal loaders to do all kinds of dead work without any pay, and will not turn in any company time for them. We have inserted points in our contract to protect the coal loaders, but the company violates them. When we called a stoppage to correct these rotten conditions, the bosses said we were holding back national defense. But, if one reads this carefully, he will see that the coal operators are holding back national defense.

We miners are 100 per cent behind President Roosevelt's foreign policy because we know it is the only hope for the security of our country. We are anxious and willing to make sacrifices to increase production. A big majority of the miners believe that this is no time to stop production. President Roosevelt, the labor movement as a whole, and the people, should insist on the corporations granting our just demands and make changes in methods so that we can produce more and also have more in our pay envelope.

A COAL MINER IN THE
HAMILTON SLOPE CAPTIVE MINE.

Crack Negro Riveting Crews Show How to Build Ships the Fast Way

New York, N. Y.

Workers' Correspondence Dept.:

Having recently returned from Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock shipyard, I was very much impressed by the high quality of the work turned out there and by the fact that most of the work was well ahead of schedule.

When I commented on the excellent riveting done in comparison with other yards, the foreman replied that all riveting was done by Negroes.

Of all the employees in the yard, easily 50 per cent were Negroes.

This yard is company union but I daresay, it is only because of the poor tactics used in trying to organize these men into the AFL or CIO, as one day the CIO "Shipyard Worker" will be distributed and the next day the AFL distributes their paper which resorts chiefly to blasting the CIO.

This should clearly indicate how thousands of workers throughout the nation are hesitating to affiliate with a labor organization due to the split in the labor movement. Today it is the duty of the rank and file to strive to unite

the labor movement, so that they may organize the millions of unorganized workers of America.

If this shipyard were organized, certainly no worker would work 16 to 24 hours as often happens, without getting as much as a hot cup of coffee or a hot meal, as these men cannot leave the yard while on duty.

It should be part of our struggle to see that management of yards such as this install cafeterias or portable canteens with winter approaching. Such things have a bearing on a worker's health and productivity.

One thing that costs the public millions of dollars and countless precious hours of valuable time is the fact that many ships are contracted for, and prior to the ship's completion, the Navy or Army will take the ship soon after it is placed in service.

Instead of the Navy or Maritime Commission altering the ship PRIOR to its completion as contracted for, the ship is completed, the Army or Navy then spends weeks in altering the superstructure to suit their particular needs.

With a bit of foresight this needless expenditure can be eliminated, enabling these men to work on more ships, vitally needed to transport supplies to our hard pressed Allies in their fight to exterminate Hitlerism.

NMU Seaman.

American Can Co. Lockout in Chicago Impedes Production, Unionist Says

Chicago, Ill.

Workers' Correspondence Dept.

My local has just gone through eight weeks on the street, having been locked out by the company. It's taken us the full eight weeks to get back into the production so necessary to the defense of our country in the fight to defeat Public Enemy No. 1—A. Hitler.

We had to press the company into arbitration, conciliation and finally were able to get our case certified to the National Defense Mediation Board.

From the first breakdown in negotiations we had attempted to get the company to agree to submit our differences to some form of conciliation. We were willing to agree in advance to abide by any decision such a neutral party would make.

Our aim was to prevent any stoppage in vital defense production. When our case was finally certified to the board, we were all overjoyed. We were confident that our case would now receive fair and impartial consideration. The situation which now exists concerning the board leaves us once again out on a limb.

We realize the complete justice of the demands of the miners for a union shop. Our experiences with the board of directors of the company, many of them connected with the same steel barons who own the captive mines through interlocking directorates, has shown us to what lengths some employers will go in trying to break the unions,

defense program or no defense program.

I hope, and I now speak for the big majority of the workers in my shop that President Murray will explore every possibility for a settlement of this difficulty, and that he will take steps to help reform the Defense Mediation Board with a fair labor policy.

We all fervently hope that President Murray will not allow pressure from John L. Lewis with his antagonism to the foreign policy of our government to stand in the way of exploring every possible avenue for a settlement which will not delay production while insuring fair treatment to labor.

We see some other problems. The CIO Convention opens Nov. 17. The developments with the miners are obviously of great national importance. But these developments, important as they are, must not be allowed to overshadow the most important question at this Convention. That question is the defeat of Hitlerism, the greatest enemy the labor movement has ever had.

President Murray has declared himself strongly for 100 per cent behind the foreign policy and the defense program flowing from that policy. He was speaking for the entire CIO.

The workers in my shop are anxious for our CIO Convention to handle this as the main issue, to work out all problems confronting the CIO on the basis of an understanding of this burning question.

AN AMERICAN CAN CO. WORKER.

An Answer to a Bendix Worker's Letter On Wage 'Freezing' and Production

Sunnyside, Long Island.

Workers' Correspondence Dept.:

I was very much interested in the letter of the Bendix worker printed in last Monday's issue. The crux of the problem in the immediate stepping up of production there, is whether or not the employer will take advantage of the plan to "freeze" rates per unit now, to cut the rates after the war is over. Our correspondent admits that this "freezing plan" would increase production by 125 per cent, but adds that the workers in his department rejected it because the boss would later (after the war) cut the rates and still demand the increased production; so the workers decided to continue the old system of not producing more than 25 per cent above the set rate.

I personally believe that "Bendix Worker's" idea is a good one. The unfortunate thing is that due to the absence of real trade union organization there and the lack of education on the

question of this being our—the workers' war, many Bendix workers are not concerned enough about going "all out" against Hitler.

THE MAIN PROBLEM
This attitude naturally ignores the main fact, namely, that unless we all "out-produce" Hitler now we may all lose not only our present conditions of work, but our very liberties and lives as well, if Germany out-produces and defeats us in this present war.

It is obvious that the workers in industry must make concessions and force management also to make concessions for the greater defense and welfare of our country and its allies. In this task we can certainly ask our government to deal just as firmly with capital as with labor in order to guarantee uninterrupted and increased production.

"Bendix Worker," therefore should be commended for his initiative and be given every encouragement to help get a real union into the plant. With such a union the workers will surely become more aware of their true class interests and will tie up these interests with that of our country's welfare.

S. M.

Suggests Ways to Speed Plane Output

Glen L. Martin Man Says
Employees Need Better
Recreation Facilities

Baltimore, Md.

Workers' Correspondence Dept.:

I am an employee of Glen L. Martin Co., for a long period of time. I have witnessed a stupendous growth of the aircraft industry here as part of the national defense program.

I would be one amongst the 135,000,000 American people who would gain profound pleasure to know that all our effort and resources would be fully utilized in crushing the monstrous hordes of butchers of Nazi-Germany.

I have noticed some things, however which I feel I must record, so that it reaches sources where action can be taken and corrections made.

For example, it is really shameful that some apparatus and jigs remain absolutely idle and unused. Some departments are temporarily closed down because of lack of materials. Whereas, if these jigs were in full operation, this firm could put thousands of more people to work.

Another serious charge against the firm is this. There is a tremendous amount of interest among the employees on the afternoon shift (2nd shift) and night shift, better known here as the dead shift. And the reason are quite obvious. Those who work on the 2nd shift find it very difficult to secure social life. Those employed on the night shift find it doubly difficult, lack of proper rest and recreational activities. Every one knows that recreation is important to a worker, otherwise young people begin to respond in very unusual ways, dangerous to any community.

I have spoken to a number of workers and many show great disgust and contempt for the firm with these utterances. They call Glen L. Martin a "concentration camp." Others call it "Boys-town," others on the 2nd and 3rd shift call it "Alcatraz" and the "Grave-Yard shift."

Many workers on the third shift have found tremendous difficulty in adjusting themselves to sleeping regularly or eating properly. I know that many of the boys have requested a change but the firm finds it difficult and often unwilling to make the adjustment.

This has resulted in mass numbers of workers quitting their jobs for fear of eventual loss in health, and lack of decent recreational activities.

There is also a great need for increase of wages to balance off the constantly rising cost of living.

A good number of the boys are from such places as Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Iowa, Carolina, Ohio, New York and they are simply bursting with a desire to do something.

SOME IDEAS

Glen L. Martin Co. should be compelled to formulate some form of a policy to take care of some of these problems.

1. Giving night workers also the benefit of day work, so they can have some recreation.

2. Establishing a much higher minimum wage to take care of rising costs.

3. Establish local recreational centers and urge social life amongst employees.

4. Eliminate overtime and hire more workers.

5. Stop provocation against union members.

6. Urge the community to stop raising the rents of defense workers and give better and cleaner housing. Some boys sleep in the same beds in shifts.

7. Establish an insurance program for injured workers and families.

8. Extend the periods of vacations and establishing a "holiday with pay" policy. We get "holidays without pay."

9. Establish cheap transportation system to and from the plant. There is no reason why we should have to pay \$1.25 to \$2.00 per week for this.

I know the CIO is extending its helping hand to the employees of Glen L. Martin. Many of them suffer great fear of joining the union. Naturally, it is the fear of losing their jobs. This though of course must be shattered. When this happens, the workers will be prepared to grasp the hand of the CIO.

I know that when the personnel of the firm feels that it is getting its rightful share and securing its rightful place, the National Defense Program will also benefit as well.

I know your newspaper and mine, can bring a great deal of pressure to bear and bring about some adjustment to our problems. Thank you.

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Alaska Fishermen Guard Against Axis Threat in Bering Sea

CIO Union Head Says Men All Anti-Hitler

Describes Movement in Far North to Protect U.S. Democracy

By William Allan
(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Nov. 16.—"The threat of Fascism and its suppression of labor lies practically over the heads of West Coast fishermen operating in Alaska," said President J. F. Jurich of the International Fishermen and Allied Workers of America, CIO, interviewed here at the fourth annual convention of the CIO.

He said "this was forcibly brought to our members' attention some time ago when the Japanese military government attempted to dump 680,000 cases of red salmon upon the American market. Vigorous opposition by our union and other groups, banded together in the Joint Committee for the Protection of the Pacific Coast Fisheries, blocked this invasion of Japanese salmon upon the American market."

"Had the Japanese succeeded in dumping this salmon on our market, it would have drastically threatened wages and working conditions of American fishermen and prevented our union from getting the best agreement in this history of the fishing industry."

FUND FOR WAR

"It would have furnished the Japanese government with nine million dollars in credits to be used to finance its military campaign against the Chinese people."

Asked what the fishermen think of the struggle against Hitlerism, the fishermen's union president without hesitation said, "The interests of our nation and of free people throughout the world demand immediate and full aid to the Soviet Union, Great Britain and China, for the military defeat and annihilation of Hitlerism and the Axis powers."

A large section of the union's members at each salmon season up into what Jurich said will immediately become a war center if Japan or Hitler begins an attack on the United States, or if the Soviet Union is defeated.

Jurich said, "Our members are bitterly anti-fascist, as many of them are Scandinavians and Slavs and their nations are now ravaged by Nazi hordes. Their attitude towards fighting Hitlerism is best displayed by the offer we have made many times that we stand ready to see our boats turned over to the Navy for use as mine sweepers, mine layers and patrol boats."

ALASKA LABOR STRONG

Jurich declared that in Alaska today, which is only 50 miles from the Soviet Union, a strong labor movement exists. During the salmon season more than 38,000 unionized workers are in the area. In Juneau and Ketchikan fishermen are organized and the miners are members of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union and the taxi drivers, longshoremen and cannery workers are all in the CIO. The International Fishermen Union is today at its strongest. More fishermen are organized in the union than at any time in past history. Today the CIO union has a membership of more than 19,000. The Alaskan Fishermen's Division of the union sends 11,000 union fishermen up into the Far North each year.

"These will be stalwart fighters to defend America's shores," said Jurich. "But we fishermen," he declared, "want also to see a firmer policy in dealing with all of the Axis powers. We want to see them licked. They menace us fishermen, they menace American democracy and democracy the world over. We stand ready to do our part with the rest of the CIO and American people."

Tuskegee Studies Cause of Infantile Paralysis

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 16.—A post-graduate course in the care of infantile paralysis has been completed here at the new Infantile Paralysis Center, patterned after the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, to which Negroes are not admitted. The Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center is under the sponsorship of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Dr. John W. Chensaut is director.

Open Carver Art Rooms At Tuskegee Today

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 16.—The Carver Art Rooms here will be opened formally tomorrow at 2 P. M. The rooms are in the new George Washington Carver Museum, where the art works of Dr. Carver will be on exhibition.



Youth's Stake in Defense: Above, young men are studying at the National Youth Youth Administration project at the California Polytechnic Institute at San Luis Obispo. After spending six months in machine shops and class rooms, they find permanent jobs in Pacific Coast plane factories. Roy B. Anderson, instructor, is shown explaining the function of a piston to a class of youths training for defense production.

Officers of Bridges Committee Ask F. D. R. to Review Facts of Case

President Roosevelt is asked to review the facts surrounding the deportation case of Harry Bridges in a letter signed by officers of the Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges. The letter was made public yesterday by the committee's national office, 1265 Broadway.

Signers of the letter were F. O. Matthiessen, professor of English and history at Harvard University, author of "American Renaissance," and chairman of the Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges; Herman Shumlin, theatrical producer, and Arthur Pollock, drama critic, vice-chairman; John Hammond, authority on music, secretary, and the Rev. William Howard Melish, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, treasurer.

In the letter to President Roosevelt, the officers wrote: "As officers of the Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges we respectfully petition you to review the circumstances under which a democratically elected and important union leader faces possible deportation."

ANTI-LABOR BIAS

"We are confident that after the first deportation hearing in 1939, when Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School found that Mr. Bridges was not a member of or affiliated with the Communist

Party, no further action would have been taken against him except for the anti-labor bias of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"One of the foremost legal authorities in the country, Dean Landis represented to the public an enlightened social viewpoint in keeping with the needs of the day. "He heard testimony ranging over most of Bridges' life in this country. His specific findings largely concerned events dating back several years, so that in fact he did find that Mr. Bridges not only was not a Communist but had not been one. Most people, we believe, accepted Dean Landis' decision, but the enemies of organized labor never did."

ACCUSE FBI

"Immediately Dean Landis' report was announced, the Federal Bureau of Investigation went back to work investigating Mr. Bridges. We believe the second proceeding resulted in large part from the hostility of the FBI, and that otherwise the law passed in 1940, under which he was prosecuted, would never have been applied to a person who already had been tried and cleared."

"In support of this view, we call your attention to the illegal tapping of Mr. Bridges' telephone by FBI agents subsequent to his trial. Presiding Inspector Sears recognized that this was done and de-

clared it a violation of the Federal Communications Act.

"We realize with you, Mr. President, that this is a time when unity is needed for this to be a strong nation with the single overwhelming purpose of defeating Hitler and Hitlerism."

"Mr. Bridges is an incorruptible leader of working men and women. His record as an anti-Fascist is known to the rank and file of both AFL and CIO unions. To them Harry Bridges is a symbol of labor's strength and progress."

BACKBONE OF DEFENSE

"These are the men and women whom you are asking to make sacrifices in order that our production of materials necessary to defeat Hitler will increase. They are the ones who will work long hours. It is they who will provide the backbone of morale necessary for victory."

"They will not understand if one of their respected leaders is ordered deported as an undesirable because Bridges, too, is asking them to sacrifice. At a recent California CIO convention it was he who drafted and presented a resolution, overwhelmingly adopted, which pledged allegiance to our country, our President, and wholehearted support to his program, and that we take this step with full knowledge of the sacrifices we

must make before victory is ours."

"It is with these facts in mind that, through its officers, this committee urges you as head of the administration to review the facts surrounding the Harry Bridges case in light of the situation facing the American people today."

CASE UP NOV. 24

Arguments in the Bridges case will be heard Nov. 24 by the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington, whose recommendation will then be upheld or reversed by Attorney General Francis Biddle.

MEMBERS OF THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE

For Harry Bridges number 225 writers, professors, lawyers, ministers and artists. Recent additions to the committee include Prof. Malcolm Sharp, University of Chicago Law School; Alexander Loring, writer, and assistant librarian at Dartmouth College; Budd Schulberg, writer; Barrows Dunham, Temple University department of philosophy; Rev. Robert Cowan Grady, Westminster Presbyterian Church, Cleveland; Rev. Edwin A. Brown, Madisonville Methodist Church, Cincinnati; Prof. Philip M. Hicks, Swarthmore College; Prof. Eds. Lou Walton and Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum, New York University; Ernest Grunfeld, Chicago architect, and Prof. LeRoy E. Waterman, University of Michigan.

CIO Local Urges Harlem Gov't Housing

Asks That New Project Be Started on Immediately

Government housing for Harlem is strongly urged by Local 321 of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America in a statement on the so-called "crime wave" in Harlem.

The union urges the New York City Housing Authority to draw up plans for housing projects in Harlem at once and to request priorities for work on the projects immediately.

The local, which represents employees of the New York City Housing Authority, discussed the relation of bad housing to crime in its statement.

"All who are informed on conditions in Harlem," said the union, "agree that perhaps the greatest single cause of crime in the area is the lack of proper housing facilities."

Local Urges Adoption of Murray Plan

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 16.—Adoption of the plan for industrial defense councils advocated by President Philip Murray of the CIO will help win the battle of production against Hitler, declared Local 213 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, in a resolution last week.

Local 213 represents the workers in the Van Norman Machine Shop, which is now working on big orders for the Soviet Union.

The resolution called for fuller support of President Roosevelt's policy of "aid to Great Britain, the Soviet Union and all countries fighting for democracy and for fullest support to the national defense program."

Slav Parley Postponed, Wider Unity Is Sought

Committee in Pittsburgh Defers Congress Until New Groups Join

By David Lurie
(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 14.—Postponement of the American Slav Congress in order to ensure participation of the main Slav-American groups in a future Congress has been voted by the American Slav Congress Committee meeting here.

The Congress was scheduled to take place Nov. 21-23 in Pittsburgh. No date has been set for the future session.

Although there was a great response throughout the country to the plan of holding a Congress to weld unity of the 15,000,000 American Slavs in support of President Roosevelt's policy of struggle against Hitlerism, the Congress committee pointed out that with the Congress less than a week off, important Polish, Czechoslovakian and Slovenian organizations had not yet decided to participate.

At the same time, the committee said that these important organizations had gone on record in favor of all-Slav unity against Hitler Germany, and thus laid the basis for their participation in a Congress to be held later on.

Since the participation of the main Slav-American organizations is indispensable for any Congress of a national All-Slav character and since in the absence of a number of such organizations the committee does not wish the Congress called by it to serve as an obstacle in any way to the broadest all-Slav unity.

"...the committee has decided upon a postponement of the Congress in order to enable all Slav anti-Hitler forces in our country to find a common basis for assuring a genuinely representative Congress."

FEAR POSSIBLE DIVISION

Another factor in delaying the Congress was said to be the fear on the part of the committee that holding the Congress without the Polish and Czechoslovakian organizations might cause serious divisions between participating and non-participating groups.

Coincident with the decision on postponement, the committee also adopted a resolution governing the character of the Congress which is to be held. The resolution declared that the sole purpose of the American Slav Congress was to be the uniting of all Slav-Americans in support of the government's foreign policy of aid to those fighting Hitlerism today. It was understood that this was a move to forestall elements who might seek to make the Congress a battle ground of nationalistic conflicts among some of the Slav groups in Europe.

The committee's statement, signed by Stephen Zeman, Jr. Congress chairman, follows in part:

Ask President To Ban Oil to Franco Spain

Spanish Aid Committee Charges Hitler Gets All Shipments

President Roosevelt was urged yesterday to ban oil shipments to Spain which are transhipped to Germany to lubricate Hitler's Luftwaffe in bombing attacks on women and children in London and Moscow.

In a telegram sent by Dr. Edward K. Barsky, chairman of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, 425 Fourth Ave., the President was informed that Spanish fascist armies are fighting side by side with Hitler's troops against the Soviet Union and that Franco agents in this hemisphere are furthering Nazi espionage and propaganda.

CITE GOVERNMENT FIGURES

The organization cited official U. S. government figures published in the newspaper PM on Friday, Nov. 14, showing that during the week ended Nov. 8, 5,364,680 gallons of oil, including 1,701,840 gallons of high-grade aviation lubricating oil, were shipped to Fascist Spain.

The telegram, a copy of which was sent to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, declared in part:

"America's anti-Hitler foreign policy demands the immediate ban on war shipment to pro-Hitler Franco. Spanish fascist armies are already fighting with Hitler against the Soviet Union. Franco agents in the Western Hemisphere are furthering Nazi espionage and propaganda. We beg you to act quickly to plug the defense leak which helps fuel Nazi bombers in attacks upon women and children in London and Moscow."

Negro Gets High Post in Gov't Munitions Plant

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 16.—J. W. Fete, a Negro, has been named supervisor of service at the \$36,000,000 government munitions plant by the Federal Cartridge Co., contractors for the Twin City Ordnance Plant at New Brighton.

Boston Leader Urges War On Nazis

Former Lt. Gov. Calls for Declaration by U.S. Government

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Former Lt. Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon of Massachusetts last night called for a declaration of war against Germany as the only means of achieving national unity in the rapidly approaching crisis.

In speaking before the School of Politics, conducted by the Medford Women's Republican Club, he stated, "Only by an actual declaration of war can we hope to achieve the unity necessary to win. In times of peace unity is neither necessary nor desirable in a democracy, but in time of war disunity is a luxury which we cannot afford."

Mr. Bacon warned sternly against the adoption of "half-way measures" as he insisted that this nation is already in the war. All our resources, he said, must be thrown into the war because "the defeat of the Nazis is vitally necessary to the preservation of self-government in the United States."

CHALLENGES SEN. LODGE

He lashed into U. S. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts for his vote against the Repeal of the Neutrality Bill. He accused Senator Lodge of telling half-truths and with failure to realize the nation's peril.

"The danger to American democracy today," he emphasized, "arises out of a failure to comprehend the issues involved. There is in the United States today a disheartening failure to understand the Nazi philosophy."

Bacon called on the Republican Party to do away with "selfishness and parasitism," to stop being "frustrated old men, unable to overcome a psychopathic hatred of President Roosevelt" and to join in united effort to stop the march of Hitlerism.

Springfield Mayor Speeds Soviet War Aid

No Time for Differences He Tells Meeting of Russian Relief Group

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 16.—Springfield's Mayor Putnam, who is chairman of the community's committee for Russian War Relief, yesterday told a large meeting of the Committee that it is America's job to "send aid to these millions of self-sacrificing folk who are making so gallant a stand against our common enemy."

"This is no time for politics or ideologies to stand between a man and his brother or to prevent aid being given to suffering humanity," said the mayor. "There is no possible way to deny our responsibility or our privilege as far as this great cause is concerned."

Another speaker at the enthusiastic meeting was Mrs. Elandia Goode, mother-in-law of Paul Robeson, who told of her recent 18-months visit in the Soviet Union and described the great friendliness to Negro people and the complete equality of all people in that country.

The Springfield Committee of Russian War Relief expects to open headquarters in a central downtown building here shortly.

Negro Teachers Go to Court for Equal Pay

(Special to the Daily Worker)

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 16.—Negro teachers here are taking their fight for equal pay to the courts, as a result of the Richmond School Board's rejection of a five-year plan for pay equalization offered by the teachers. Richmond Negro teachers are estimated to lose, yearly, \$220,000 owing to inequality with white teachers. Inequality in the whole United States totals a \$36,000,000 annual loss to Negro teachers.

Dr. Torrance Formally Jailed for Murder

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MONTERREY, Mex., Nov. 16 (UP).—Dr. Arthur Frederick Torrance of New York, noted medical scientist and explorer, was formally arrested and jailed today on suspicion of having murdered his wealthy wife, Mrs. Ada Loveland Torrance, 65, who died in a Monterey Hospital Nov. 8.

Farmers Urge F.D.R.: 'Avenge Our Dead'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

GILLESPIE, Ill., Nov. 16.—From the heart of Illinois farm country came an appeal to President Roosevelt today to "avenge the death of another son of Macoupin County who has been murdered by the Nazi gangsters."

The appeal was sent by a group of leading Macoupin County citizens on the announcement that Edward Peter Salis, of Staunton, Ill., was killed on the destroyer U. S. S. Reuben James. The wire to President Roosevelt stated: "We support our government's foreign policy and urge you to avenge the death of these men and destroy the Nazi menace that would put an end to a free America."

Signing the appeal were the following: Roy France, township mayor; Mrs. Robert McCracken, Navy Mothers' Club; H. W. Leverenz, adjutant, American Legion; John J. Allen, County Commander, American Legion; Mrs. Norman Chapman, president, American Legion Auxiliary; John S. Goeke and John Franter, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Lola Talley, president, V. F. W. Auxiliary; Mary Goeke, treasurer, V. F. W. Auxiliary; John Hart, president, Trades Council. Previously another Macoupin County boy, George Alexander Calvert, of Gillespie, was killed on the U. S. Destroyer Kearny, torpedoed by the Nazis.

Local West Siders Form Defense Council

Walter Millis Heads Body; Neighbors Urged to Take Part in Civilian Aid

Urging the entire population of the West Side to volunteer for at least one civilian defense committee, a Planning Conference called by the West Side Defense Council met at the Riverside Plaza Hotel last week and outlined a program of activities to assure that "democracy shall not become a refugee."

Red Army on Offensive on Moscow Front

Report Troops Now in Position to Take Decisive Action

(Continued from Page 1)

Moscow front as the Russians steadily improved their strategic positions.

Fighting was reported especially severe in the Serpukhov area 58 miles southwest of Moscow. The Russians were said to have crushed stubborn resistance and chased the enemy "several kilometers," re-occupying four villages and a railway station.

NAZIS CUT TO PATROL ACTIVITY

In the same area the Germans massed fresh reserves and in several hours of violent combat stormed the villages of "S" and "K." At one the defenders held fast, though yielding ground around the other.

German aggression in the Moshaisk region 62 miles west of Moscow was described as degenerating into patrol activity, with the Russians pouncing on them at every turn and precipitating "veritable battles." Two such clashes gave the Red Army many villages.

Around Naro Fominsk to the southeast both sides limbered up artillery mine throwers and smaller arms in a thunderous duel which ended with the Germans hurled beyond the Nara River and left unable to counter-attack.

A Soviet surprise attack in the Maloyaroslavets sector drove the Germans from three villages and "exterminated" about one company of soldiers along with a quantity of guns and other equipment.

Ten more villages fell to Red Army on the right flank of the Kalinin front 95 miles northwest of Moscow, official reports from Kulbyshayev said.

The same sources said that as the battle of Tula, 105 miles south of the capital, entered its third week the Germans were being pushed back at several points, and apparently had abandoned hope of a frontal onslaught in favor of flanking maneuvers.

A vicious German thrust toward Tikhvin 125 miles east of Leningrad on the Volga railroad, spearheaded an Axis drive on the Archangel rail line linking the white seaport with Russia's main centers, gained some measure of success because of a numerical superiority in tanks and planes, but Soviet reinforcements plugged the weak spots and stemmed the advance.

In one sector, the dispatch said, the Soviet troops counter-attacked and dislodged the enemy from an unidentified "important village."

CRIMEA SITUATION CRITICAL

Less optimistic were the Soviet reports from the Southern Front. Official sources in Kulbyshayev, while leaving the situation at Sevastopol and Kerch obscure, conceded that those southern and eastern bastions of Crimea were in a "critical" plight.

The heavy snow in Crimea was described here as probably helpful to the Soviet defenders, since it was believed to be of sufficient bulk to impede tanks, armored vehicles and planes.

Rostov on the Don was subjected to persistent frontal assaults, the

In another town, the communiqué said, a German sentry was slain in the street and the Germans threw a cordon about it, herded all men and women from their homes, and shot every second person.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1941

U.S.-Soviet Relations— Eighth Anniversary

As New Yorkers rejoice in the magnificent feats of the Red Army in its life and death struggle with the Nazi troops, they can publicly demonstrate their admiration by attending the Manhattan Center tonight.

A mass meeting commemorating the eighth anniversary of American recognition of the Soviet Union has been called by the American Council on Soviet Relations.

In 1933, the long and unjustified gap in diplomatic relations between the United States and the USSR was at long last ended. Today, as the Soviet Union's defense is recognized by President Roosevelt as a first line of American defense, the mutual benefits of this relation are beginning to appear in all their magnitude.

Distinguished Americans—Dr. Henry E. Sigerist of Johns Hopkins University, Lt. Commander Charles S. Seely, U.S. Navy Retired, Mrs. Joseph E. Davies, wife of our recent Ambassador to the USSR, and many other prominent persons—will gather to pay tribute.

You will miss an unusual event if you are not there.

Defend PR— Or Back to Tin Boxes

New York's City Council count is now in—and there is loud yelling from Tammany Hall. Proportional Representation (PR) must be abolished, is the war cry of the loot-starved satchels and braves.

Grown-up New Yorkers know the basis for Tammany's cries. It wants to go back to the tin box.

More disturbing are the lengthy doubts which the New York Times is currently broadcasting. Last Friday the Times in a column-long editorial argued that PR is defective because "it prevents us from throwing out" corrupt political machines completely.

Is the Times' civic memory short? Can it recall when it was possible under the old system to "throw out" completely Tammany aldermen, even when Fusion swept the city-wide offices? As a matter of fact, the few genuine gains for the people made in the lower branch of the municipal assembly have been precisely through PR.

Despite its alleged defects—which have been maliciously exaggerated—PR has today given the city a Council minority with a much-needed Negro representative, three women and, yes, a Communist, who represents a comparatively small section of the city's population but a section determined to fight for anti-Nazi unity, for the rights of the people, for clean, progressive government.

Some shout: "Destroy PR because under it a Communist was elected."

They speak in bad faith. They would be opposed and are opposed to minority representation under any election method. These same shouters represent the forces which expelled the Socialist Assemblymen in 1921 and sought to oust Socialist Aldermen in 1922—all of whom were elected under the old assembly district system.

No, it's not PR alone they're after. They want to destroy the possibility of third party representation under any election system. In short, they want to weaken and mutilate the democratic process.

To surrender PR today means to take the

road back to the corruptionist and his tin box. Defense of PR today is in a very immediate sense a defense of democracy.

If Tammany (which seeks its old one-party monopoly in the city's legislative branch) has not been destroyed by the voters under PR, it's not the fault of PR. It lies in the fact that the coalition of labor and good government forces was not as united in the Council elections as in the fight for city-wide offices.

By all means, improve PR mechanically. Study the possibility of introducing PR voting machines, now in use in some cities. That should radically lower the number of exhausted and spoiled ballots.

But above all, effect unity against reaction and for clean government—and PR will be an even better instrumentality than it is today.

An Important Development in the War

What may well turn into one of the most decisive developments of the war was the revelation by S. A. Lozovsky yesterday that large numbers of German prisoners are organizing with the Soviet people for Hitler's defeat.

Lozovsky reported that a political conference of German prisoners had taken place early in November and that the Soviet war prison camps have become "political clubs where Germans can speak freely for the first time." One such club, he pointed out, formulated a message to the German people which was dropped among them saying "the German nation must begin a people's war against Hitler domination and against this war." The slogan of the prisoners, as Lozovsky stated, is a "Free and Independent Germany."

This development, of course, has to spread farther, but it is already an indication of the feeling of the German people. As it spreads it bodes ill for Adolf Hitler and there are already signs that German morale is not what it's cracked up to be and is gradually declining in the face of efficient and heroic Red Army resistance.

The statement of the German prisoners truthfully contradicts the recent article of Goebbels that there is no hope for the German nation if Hitler loses the war. But these prisoners have seen that the Soviet people and their government are the friends of the German people. They know that the hope for a "Free and Independent Germany" lies in supporting the military battle to smash Hitler.

The actions of these German prisoners will be far more effective in the war against Nazism than the tendency of many circles to play into Hitler's hands by vilifying the whole German people.

Afraid of a Freedom-Loving Poet

Schiller's play "William Tell" has been banned by the Nazis in Germany. Hitler and his regime are afraid of this masterpiece of German literature.

Well might they be. The story of the unfrightened Swiss huntsman who defied tyranny, set forth in the impassioned accents of the young Schiller, is dynamite to the Nazis.

Suppose the conquered countries get wind of Schiller's verse and inscribe it on their banners of rebellion?

Suppose the German people themselves hear in the poetry of their national genius echoes of a freedom which beckons to them from behind the bars of their national prison today?

Hitler has barred Heine. Now Schiller. Maybe it will be Goethe next. And Beethoven later. Did not Beethoven use Schiller's "All Men Are Brothers" for his Ninth Symphony? The Nazi dread of great art is a symptom of how alien the Nazi gangster is to the real Germany of art, science and music. The only art the Nazis know is the art of looting, treason and murder.

But the real Germany will yet smash through the rottenness with which the Hitler gang has infected a great people.



People in Midwest Smash Myth That Appeasers Control Their Region

By Morris Childs

In recent weeks, Chicago has witnessed events which have smashed for all time the myth that the Middle West is the exclusive property of the isolationists and appeasers.

Most striking was the outpouring of Chicago's citizenry on last Tuesday night to march in the greatest civilian demonstration against Hitlerism which has ever been seen here.

This was the climax to a chain of events—the growing unity of the labor movement, AFL, CIO and railroad brotherhoods uniting around the slogan of all-out production to win the war; the unification of the CIO in Chicago into one council; the judicial elections in which the appeasement-tainted Republican slate went down to defeat; the exodus from the American First Committee of thousands of formerly misguided people, including not a few leaders; the growing movements and activities for Russian and British war relief.

While these have been telling body blows against the pro-Nazi forces centered in the American First Committee and the Chicago Tribune, the knockout blow has not yet been struck.

These agents of Hitlerism have become more brazen and more open in their treasonous activities. Only last week, the Tribune launched what in many ways is its most dangerous campaign. For months previously, the Tribune had carried daily articles slandering and maligning the United States armed forces.

Suddenly, however, Col. Robert R. McCormick, Tribune publisher, adopted a new strategy. A plan was devised aimed at winning over the Army and Navy boys in order to poison them with treason and sedition.

For this purpose the hypocritical, pro-fascist sheet this week struck the pose of "big brother" to the service men by opening a campaign to secure cigarettes for them.

This marks an all-time high in treachery for this scurrilous, Nazi-tongued newspaper. In recent weeks, Colonel McCormick has emerged as the most outspoken champion and apologist for Hitler.

When the Nazi pirates attack and sink our ships, including naval vessels, the word of our government and the Navy department means nothing to Colonel McCormick. If Berlin is slow in responding by giving its version, then the Colonel will find an appropriate headline for that day. Until the master in Berlin speaks, a robbery or divorce case is front page news. But let Berlin issue a torrent of abuse against the United States Government, and the Tribune is sure to respond.

Eleven American lives, among them an Illinois boy, were lost when a Hitler submarine shot a torpedo into the destroyer Kearny, but even after the official report of the Secretary of the Navy, the Colonel attacked our government and whitewashed the Nazi pirates.

Following the President's Navy Day speech, the Tribune printed an editorial on Wed. Oct. 23, in which it complained that the address was "profoundly disturbing." (No doubt it disturbed all the friends of Hitler in this country.) This editorial, in a very insulting manner, abuses the President, the commander-in-chief of our army and navy, and accuses him of being indifferent to truth, reason, consistency. In explaining away the secret map showing the Nazi plans for conquest and re-division of Latin America, the editorial declared: "Anyone familiar with such matters knows that any

general staff in the world has studied every conceivable problem of military action. If Mr. Roosevelt were to go into the files of the War or Navy department he no doubt could find documents which indicate how we would attack Britain and seize and govern Canada. The mere presence of such papers means nothing beyond the desire of military men to prepare for contingencies, however remote, which might arise."

Hitler has conquered 17 countries. Every honest person, every child, knows the aggressor. But Colonel McCormick wants to prove that Hitler's plans to conquer Latin America, to establish himself in the Panama Canal Zone, to prepare for the attack against us, is not the issue. Our own government is the aggressor and is plotting to conquer other countries, says the Tribune.

More than that, this same editorial virtually invited Hitler to come to our shores. "Mr. Roosevelt," this editorial says, "would have us fight Germany in Europe, where Germany is strongest. Instead of fighting her where the odds are at least equal."

This world of ours has recorded many pages of brutality, oppression, destruction, and war. Every nation can at one time or another recall those who symbolize oppression. The cruel Nero cannot be dissociated from the persecution of the Christians; the Israelites even now speak of the cruel Egyptian pharaohs who held their people in bondage; Genghis Khan, and Attila, the Hun, Torquimadi and the Spanish Inquisition, represent dark pages in the history of humanity. The slaveholders of our own South were identified with cruelty and oppression. The modern world identifies pogroms with the Russian Cossaks.

Historical analogies are always inadequate; but all this cruelty of the past, all the oppression and enslavement of olden times cannot compare with the savage, bestial, but systematic oppression practiced by Hitler and his Nazi cannibals. They not only enslave peoples, not only torture them, but physically exterminate them as Hitler is now doing to the Jews, Poles, Czechs, French, Norwegians, Yugoslavs, and other subjugated peoples.

One would think ordinary human decency would cause Colonel McCormick, Lindbergh, and Norman Thomas to hide their heads in shame. But these apologists for Hitler are not so sensitive to ordinary morality. The greater the crimes committed, the louder their howls for "an understanding with Hitler."

On the day that Hitler's killer, General Stumpfen, put to death a hundred French hostages, the Chicago Tribune carried an editorial entitled "Innocent Blood." Lest you be misled by the title, this editorial was not in condemnation of these cold-blooded murderers of innocent French men and women. Oh, No! This would be expecting too much from the polo-playing knight of the wooden horse in the Tribune Tower.

Instead, this editorial shed crocodile tears about the poor little babies of Europe in the occupied countries, and demanded that the Hoover Plan to lift the blockade in order to send food to the Nazis be adopted.

Who do you think the Tribune blamed for all the blood-letting, starvation, and misery, now ravaging Europe? Not Hitler, but as this editorial said, "Every one in America and England—and Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill in particular—bears a heavy responsibility

for the slaughter of the babies in France and the other conquered countries."

The Chicago Tribune, Lindbergh, the whole America First kaboodle are howling "Let's make peace with Hitler." And why? "Because the Nazis are already victorious and we are inadequately prepared so what's the use?" All this in order to demoralize and to divide the people. All this in order to make victory possible for Hitler. Is it any wonder that these gentry sabotage defense?

Defeatism and pacifism are weapons in the hands of the fifth column. Norman Thomas has his uses too. And if the people are able to penetrate through the thin fog of lies spread over the pages of the Chicago Tribune, the appeasers dish up "The Call," the organ of Norman Thomas and the Socialist Party, hoping to dupe the people in this manner. Since fascists show no restraint in the use of demagoguery, they are ready to serve dishes to suit every man's taste. If Colonel McCormick's stew is too strong, highly seasoned with the Nazi flavor, the appeasers serve the special dish concocted by Norman Thomas.

As the American people begin to realize that Hitlerism is an immediate threat and not something far off, they will show less patience with the traitorous activities carried on by the appeasers and Hitler's fifth column in this country. Some well-meaning Catholics are often misled by the appeasers. It is well that the people of Catholic faith look behind the scenes to distinguish between friends and enemies of religious freedom.

President Roosevelt's disclosure of the new Nazi state religion that is to displace all others is worth some thought. The swastika and the sword are to be the symbols of this new Hitler church.

Few Catholics in our own state are aware that on Aug. 27 of this year, Senator Brooks, Colonel McCormick's Charlie McCarthy, appeared at a rally of the Ku Klux Klan in the city of Rockford on the same platform with the Imperial Wizard of the Klan Stephen Colecott. The KKK certainly has always been the symbol of bigotry and oppression, aimed at the Catholic, the Jew, the Negro and everything that spells progress.

Those associated with America First will never convince the Catholics in this country who are good Americans, that Hitler and the KKK are their friends.

The Catholics in our city believe as did the late Cardinal Mundelein that Hitlerism is the foe of mankind and religion.

The America First Committee is more and more becoming an open organization of fascism. Not only adopting the propaganda methods of Hitlerism as worked out by Herr Goebbels, but also adopting its organizational forms with their threat to go over from underground, subversive activities and discussion to street-fighting; to sow the seeds of civil strife, to break if they can, our national unity. An emergency bulletin of the America First Committee signed by General Robert E. Wood contained instructions for a new form of organization as follows:

"Elect from your membership the maximum number of workers whom you know you can depend on to work. Commission these workers as 'generals.' Each general's assignment is to get ten 'colonels' who, in turn, will get ten 'captains' who, in turn, will get ten 'lieutenants.'"

This bulletin develops this plan of organization in greater detail.

President of USSR Says Nazi Morale Is Deteriorating

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

KUIBYSHEV, Nov. 16.—Mikhail Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, declared in an article in *Izvestia* today that "in the old times a chronicler would have called the 24th year of the Soviet system a black year for our people and all mankind. But in all history it is hard to find an analogy to what is going on today. With all its destruction, the Mongol invasion was of a more human character than the completely unprovoked attack of the fascist hordes on the Soviet country in its fanaticism and vandalism."

"Utilizing every achievement of science and technology, the fascists hurled their Panzer hordes on our country. What a mockery of common sense: the science and organizational abilities of the German people at the service of the most reactionary, most anti-popular aims, directed towards rooting out all that is progressive in mankind."

HITLER'S PLAN FAILED

"It is already five months that our people and army have been selflessly fighting the bitterest enemy of all peoples, for their present and future, their happiness and the happiness of all mankind."

"After fierce battles, in the course of which our army was not merely retreating but was at the same time inflicting telling blows on the Hitler gangs, Hitler in his order to the fascist troops of the eastern front, on Oct. 2, announced the beginning of the last, big, decisive battle of the year."

"The fighting near Moscow has already been in progress over one month and it can be confidently said that Hitler's plan to capture Moscow failed. In his broadcast of Oct. 3, Hitler was compelled to state that he had erred in his estimation of the Soviet Union's might. I think that now after more than a month of fighting at the approaches to Moscow, many fascist rulers are pondering the question whether this error was not fatal for them. . . ."

MORAL DETERIORATION

"The general mood of the letters of the soldiers of the German armies and the statements of the war prisoners reveal a despondency and hopelessness, a lack of perspective, and this reveals a moral and consequently also a military deterioration of the German army. It stands to reason that we cannot base our calculations for victory on this alone."

"German's war machine is still cemented by discipline and obedience. By this time the war has already revealed all its aspects. The enemy's strength, his tactics, are clear to our command. The Red Army men and commanders already understand the methods of struggle of the German armies and counterpose their own methods to those of the enemy—not without success. The strength and experience of the partisans—valuable assistants of our regular troops—are also growing."

The first task given to this storm-troop form of organization is to deluge Congress with appeasement letters.

It is high time that the government take action against these Hitlerite agents who are sabotaging our defense; who are trying to defeat the national interests of our country.

In spite of the appeasers, our country is determined to resist fascist enslavement and committed to the policy for the destruction of the Nazi tyranny.

In the German Ruhr there is a city called Essen. This city is equivalent to our own South Chicago, Gary and Pittsburgh. The Nazis boast that their army is "Essen on Wheels." The Nazi armies as has already been demonstrated by the valiant and courageous Red Army, is not invincible. Not even Hitler's elite guard is exempt from destruction and death. Once the advantage in equipment is taken away from the Nazi hordes, it will be the beginning of the end of their advances.

The working class of Chicago and its environs will help meet the Nazi challenge. We will match "Essen on Wheels" many times over. The human factor, in spite of all mechanized equipment, is still very important and decisive. The growing consciousness on the part of our steel workers, our coal miners, our railroad workers, our packing-house workers, our workers generally, is the guarantee that we are more than a match for Hitlerism—when we get into full stride.

The isolationists and appeasers used to consider Chicago and the Middle West generally, a happy hunting ground. This situation is no more. Everywhere in the Middle West there is a growing consciousness that national unity is of the utmost importance if we are to win this war over Hitlerism. Not only is the working man guaranteeing a steady flow of production, but the farmer too, on the basis of a plan of abundance is joining in the struggle to produce raw materials and food that is needed for our defense and by the nations fighting Hitler.

PEOPLES' WAR

Questions and Answers

by William Z. Foster



Question: Is the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists a constructive force in the labor movement?

Answer: It is not. Not only is the program of the ACTU reactionary, but the organization itself is founded upon a harmful principle. It is distinctly injurious to the trade union movement for any religious body, regardless of its denomination, to organize its followers in the trade unions into groups and then to set out to win officers and to control the labor unions upon the basis of religious considerations. Such a course tends to destroy the solidarity of the workers by developing quarrels among them over questions of religious belief, disputes which have no place in trade unions. One can easily imagine what a scene of disruption the labor organizations would become were all the religious denomina-

tions to follow the practice of the ACTU and to organize their members therein into a scramble for union control. A great number of Catholic workers have recognized the harmful character of the ACTU. Fraternities and groups based on religious beliefs, or the lack of such beliefs, have no place in the labor movement. The test of a worker's fitness for labor leadership should not be whether he belongs to a certain denomination but the extent of his intelligence and devotion to the workers' cause.

Question: Can the Soviet Union lick Hitler without outside help?

Answer: This is an abstract speculative question. It ignores the fact that the U.S.S.R. is already receiving at least a moderate measure of outside assistance through the British bombings of German cities and industries, the shipments of munitions

from the United States and Great Britain, and the sabotage of war industries by the workers in the occupied countries and Germany. This, as yet, very inadequate help will undoubtedly be increased as the war progresses.

It is not our task to speculate as to whether or not the Soviet Union can beat Hitler alone. Our job is to wake up the American people to a fuller realization that this is their war and that the Red Army is defending the United States as well as the U.S.S.R. If they understand this then they will give real cooperation to the embattled Soviet Union. In carrying out this task properly we will be doing a big part in building up the great world alliance of anti-fascist people that is going to wipe Hitler off the face of the earth before this great war is finished.

'One Foot in Heaven' Makes Fine Human Film

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN, a Warner Bros. production. Screenplay by Casey Robinson from book by Harriet Spence. Directed by Irving Rapper. At the Music Hall.

By Milton Meltzer

Several reviewers have rushed into print with the full battery of their best adjectives booming out for this picture. It's not that good, but it's certainly far above the weight of screen trash that squeezed the superlatives out of their type-writers. The simple story of a Methodist minister's life, "One Foot in Heaven" has many of the qualities that make Garson Kanin's "A Man to Remember" so unusual a picture.

William Spence was a young medical student in Toronto when he heard Bishop Hartwell preach. That changed everything for him. He took his young wife Hope across the border with him to start their new marriage as a circuit preacher in the muddy roads and dismal shacks of Iowa, 1904. This Spence was no climber. He had his eye on the souls of his pastoral flock, not on their pocketbooks. When a community needed him, he came. When his job was done, he left for another. He would not accept what his work had not earned. He had "heard the call," the "touch was on him," but it made him neither fool nor bigot nor saint.

Neither Saint Nor Simpleton

That's what makes his story so appealing. As set down by his son Hartwell in the biography from which the film comes, and as played by Fredric March, the man is a very human character. You see him helping his wife get over the shock to her dreams that a poor preacher's life forecasts; you see him wrestling with the one rich member of a congregation not for her soul, but for shingling over his family's head. He schemes, too, to oust a caterwauling chorus of adults so that the church can enjoy the beauty of a children's choir. When a sewing circle of malicious gossips has his son expelled from school on rumored scandal, he is not above shaming them into heavy donations for a new church.

There's a lot of fun in his relations with his kids, too. How can a preacher's son get his juvenile quota of romance in? Or his daughter? One first-rate sequence is the visit of father and son to a nickelodeon to see a Bill Hart cowboy thriller, the minister mistakenly intending to use the occasion to teach the son the evils of movie-going.

Fails to Show Social Side

Episodic in method, the film nevertheless retells smoothly and poignantly the memorable moments in Spence's life. Where it fails, I think, is in showing the significance of Spence's work in terms of its direct effect on his congregation. It's plain that he is well loved by almost everyone, and the man's own nature partly accounts for that. But what he did in a real, a social sense, to make happier the lives of his flock, is only hinted at. He pioneers in remodelling the church so that it can provide not



FREDRIC MARCH

only comfortable pews for worship but a recreational and cultural center as well. It is there only in the planning, not the achievement.

Fredric March plays the preacher extraordinarily well for an actor who has too often hammed his way. Sensitive, reserved, but warm and relaxed when needed, he is a quite believable William Spence. Martha Scott, the young radio actress who has risen rapidly to stardom in Hollywood, essays another role like her Miss Bishop of recent and abhorrent memory. This time she ages as capably, but with not quite so much saccharinity. The lesser parts are the cast, art done by actors whose work is now so familiar that it has become a cliché, unfortunately. It is only director Irving Rapper's second picture; he may have a lot for us to see.

Bomber

The story of the men in the army air service who operate the secret bomb sights and actually drop the bombs on targets from giant planes will be filmed by RKO Radio. The title will be "Bombardier," to be produced by Reeves Eby, with the full cooperation of the United States Army.

The locale of the story will be the Army bombing school at Bartlesville, near Shreveport, La., and work of the men in this little known branch of the service. Producer Eby is now at Shreveport, conferring on production with Major Ralph Jester, of the Army General Staff, and assistant to Lt. Col. W. Mason Wright, Jr., public relations officer. The picture will be on a large scale in keeping with the increasing importance of bombing training in the Army Air Service.

Latin America from the Outside

Gunther Gives It the Quick Once-Over In His Book, 'Inside Latin-America'

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA. By John Gunther. Harper and Brothers. 498 pp. \$3.95.

By Samuel Putnam

The trouble with the average correspondent—and I knew something of the tribe for over a decade in Europe—is his customary isolation from the people whose political affairs he is engaged in reporting. He keeps company as a rule with other correspondents or with the American colony.

He has his sources of information whom he sees for hand-outs, then back to the club or the cafe for a highball. Few of these men (there are, I am happy to say, some exceptions) appear to feel any humility in the presence of a culture of which they are ignorant, and consequently make no attempt to understand the unfamiliar modes of thinking and feeling of the people with whom they are dealing.

And so, what we have as a rule is: interviews, press hand-outs, quotations, opinions—all revolving about personalities, rather than the deep underlying forces, social, political, economic and cultural, of which those personalities are often no more than an extremely ephemeral expression.

This personalistic approach is one that is becoming quite the thing. Charles Wertenbaker, foreign editor of Time magazine, employed it recently in his book, "A New Doctrine for the Americas." As Mr. Wertenbaker describes it, the method consists in "telling about events in terms of the men who made them." It is, clearly, a method that has its limitations; but it is admirably suited to the purposes of the modern roving correspondent who, in a rapid succession of airplane jaunts, presumes to "cover" a continent for us, notebook in hand and letters of introduction in his briefcase, after which, as soon as the publisher can get the book out, he will give us an "Inside Europe," an "Inside Asia," or an "Inside Latin America."

That is what Mr. Gunther has done in the present instance. Skimming the score of Latin American republics, he has visited a few of the outstanding figures in each country—not all, by any means, but he has put down, very uncritically, what they had to say to him, as well as what they had to say about others and about movements and events, and then has added to this his own rapid and superficial generalizations, citing out what he has gathered from interviews with information gleaned from other works on Latin America and from the press (he mentions the New York Times and Herald Tribune as among his sources).

The result? The result is a volume of 498 pages, crammed with all sorts of data on Latin America; but I myself must confess quite frankly that I should not feel like taking any of it with which I was unfamiliar, without a thorough check. Mr. Gunther's book, which has been all but blundered to death, is supposed to shed a revealing light

on two vital closely related problems: the Nazi menace in the Latin American countries, and hemisphere defense; but the truth is, the author's treatment of each is very sketchy and unsatisfactory. One looks in vain for some background to the obviously long planned and continent-wide Nazi plot which recently matured in a succession of abortive Hitler-fomented "revolutions." Most space is given to the Nazi machinations in Mexico, Chile and Argentina; but even here the documentation is woefully inadequate; while in the case of the Guatemalan dictator, Ubico, Mr. Gunther is apparently unaware that he is dealing with a fascist who, only a short while back, had a standing army in readiness to invade Mexico at a moment's notice. The fact of the matter is, the reader will learn more about the Nazi threat in Latin America from certain volumes published some years ago, such as John T. Whitaker's "Americas to the South" or Duncan Alkman's "The All-American Front," than he will from Mr. Gunther's hefty tome.

Favors Right, Sneers at Left
After all, can we expect an adequate treatment of the hemisphere defense problem from a writer who, darkly hinting at a previous Nazi alliance, persists in dismissing the Communist Party with a sneer—as in the case of Chile, for example, where, as the author is compelled to admit, the Party is "daily growing more powerful"? It is significant that, while he interviews leaders available, the Social Democratic Schnake, and others, he devotes only an indirect paragraph or two to Contreras Labarca, and accords Dionicio Escobar, leader of the Mexican Communist Party, but a single sentence.

On the whole, aside from the limited range of interviews, it is the over-personalized approach which most detracts from Mr. Gunther's work. There is a bit too much about the happy life of dictators, from that of the bloody-handed Getulio Vargas to the whimsies of that Central American tyrant, General Ubico. One becomes more than a little weary of this "how they do love children" sort of thing.

As for fascist Brazil, it is an acid test for any writer on Latin America, and a d. M. Gunther tells us: "Brazilians are happy people." While he was in Buenos Aires, he should have interviewed the leaders of Brazilian culture and democracy who are in exile there;

BROADCASTS FOR DEFENSE



Madeleine Carroll will star in a dramatization of "The Will," story of the heritage of free Americans, on the Treasury Hour, government variety show, over WJZ and the NBC-Blue Network, Tuesday, 8 P. M.

they could have told him how "happy" the people of Brazil are—a people who look upon Henry Ford's top-wage of 25 cents a day as an unheard-of one for workers. Like most other drop-in visitors from the States, the author is inclined to make out that Vargas isn't quite as bad as is painted; he doesn't impose the death sentence (sic)—to which it may be added, he doesn't need to; his police murder without a sentence of any kind, as in the case of the American boy, Victor Barron, in 1938.

But in fairness to Mr. Gunther, it must be said that he gives Luis Carlos Prestes, the "Knight of Hope," something like his due; although he fails to see Prestes for the great national force that he is. The 1935 mass revolt is carefully, and rightly, qualified as "so-called Communist."

Touch and Go Technique Won't Do
Occasionally, there is to be found in the book a statement which is notably untrue, as when we are told that there is no monarchist political movement in Brazil. The Catholic Action Party is exactly such a movement, with its own press organs and propaganda, in favor of restoring a descendant of the Emperor. And when we are informed that Costa Rica is "one of the purest democracies on earth," with all its politics above

board—well, this reviewer thinks of a novel he has just read, written by a young banana worker of Costa Rica, which happens to deal with this very theme. If Costa Rican politics are pure, then the Tammany Tiger is a saint!

By and large, it may be said that Mr. Gunther sees the great problem of mass poverty in Latin America, if he does not quite see its relation to hemisphere defense, which includes the defense of our own country. His two pages describing the unspeakable squalor of Puerto Rico are perhaps the best in the book.

To conclude, apart from a certain short-sightedness of view that is to be explained by class prejudice, the author has done his best for us. One senses that he is learning as he goes. But in so grave a situation as that which faces us at this time, and where a subject of such life-and-death importance is concerned, this is hardly enough. It is the method that is chiefly at fault. The touch-and-go technique will not do. I am inclined to feel that Mr. Gunther has not given us a great deal more than did Margaret Gulkin Banning in her "South American Journal." We must come to understand our southern neighbors and that calls, not merely for good will, but for work, for work and preparation, toward an understanding that shall be as deep as life itself.

Boy Scout History Dramatized in Film
The story of the Boy Scouts of America and the work it is doing in preparing the youth of today for the problems of tomorrow will be brought to the screen by Warner Bros. under arrangements just concluded between the producers and the Scouts' organization.

An actual scout from the membership of the Boy Scouts of America will be chosen to play the principal role in the picture. The film will dramatize the history of the scout movement, starting with Baden-Powell in the Boer War, the meeting of William D. Boyce with the unknown scout in London, taking the idea to America, and the development of the movement here with Dr. James E. West as Chief Scout-Executive.

Count Basie in Film
Count Basie, the "Jump King of Swing," has been signed to star with his band in a feature musical film for Columbia Pictures.

which lets in the audience on the tricks she is playing. At the close of the evening when your correspondent saw "Theatre," she received an ovation for her pains.

Arthur Margston's Michael is flexible and also on the wise side. John Moore's Tom Fennell is a trifle too blunt, but his role is obviously drawn. Young Frederick Brader's Roger, Julia's son, overcomes some difficult emotional moments with credible smoothness. Helen Flinn, as the Dolly who tries to buy her man, plays with all her old skill. And Mr. Oenslager's setting is much in the mood.

"Theatre" is, of course, dated. It belongs, in style and subject matter, to that British world which tumbled down when the people of the land tossed out Mr. Chamberlain. The petty love affairs of stars, the wringing of every motion from the crying towels of the backstage upper classes—London's public turns today to more serious thoughts—of what is happening on the eastern front. Nevertheless, this John Golden production of New York's busy season is so expertly produced that it is still good theatre (lower case, please).

WAY DOWN EAST

By MIKE QUIN

MORE correspondence.
"Dear Mike:—Don't be scared. This letter isn't as long as it seems. Your recent article about 'women seamen' intrigued me, for such a woman I would like to be."

"I know you tried hard enough to make it look as unglamorous as possible, but I still think it's much better than the job I now have."

"Here I am working for the State Government. A good job, one might say. Security, enough to eat, good pay—but the 'one' would be all wrong. My 'good' salary is \$900 a year—approximately \$17.50 per week—for which I had to leave home and go and live in the state's capital city."

"To be in a position to be able to earn even this \$900, it is necessary to keep up at least a minimum appearance—that is, one must own a dress, a pair of shoes, stockings and a coat. So out of the \$900 a year must come room and board, and clothing, and, of course, stockings—which little item these days deserves a spot all by itself."

"As for the security—right at this minute I don't feel very secure. It is three days to go to pay day and I don't have a single penny left of my last check—which means no lunch, no fare, and probably no dinner."

"I find it hard to feel secure on an empty stomach. I've already used up my borrowing resources. Everybody else is just as broke as I am."

"Of course the union is planning a wage increase campaign, but I still detest my typewriter. I'm more homesick than I could ever be at sea. And at least I could eat on a ship and not have to worry about carfare."

"At this moment my life seems very bleak, but knowing as I do what goes on in the Soviet Union, I feel I have no right to stay attached to petty personal problems—and believe me, I won't."

"But, nevertheless, I'd still love to go to sea!"

Who wouldn't? Everybody would like to go to sea—except seamen. But before I go into that, I want to point out that this letter is important. We pass each other on the streets and jam against each other in streets and subways, but we don't know each other's intimate lives and problems.

Most people live within a very narrow circle of friends. Some of us feel our own problems are unique, or that other people don't feel the same way about them.

I wish more people would write letters telling what kind of jobs they have, what kind of places they live in, what their difficulties are, and how they feel about them.

This way, we'd all get acquainted with each other. From time to time I'd publish them in this column with comments. I'm due to return to the West Coast soon, but the Daily will forward your letters to me, and I can write the column from out there. Of course, I'd keep your name and address confidential.

Now about women going to sea. To the best of my knowledge, the Grace Line is the only company employing women waitresses. Other lines employ one or two stewardesses aboard passenger liners, and that's about all.

There is an atmosphere of romance, adventure and escapism about the sea that easily excites envy in people holding humdrum, routine jobs. About 99 per cent of all American seamen were attracted to the waterfront by exactly the same feelings as the girl who wrote this letter. I went to sea for those reasons myself.

It's escapism, and it is my duty to caution you against it. So I hereby caution you against it. You can take the caution and keep it for yourself. It's of no use to me, so you're welcome to it.

I was cautioned myself, not against escapism, but because they said I would ruin my life and become a footloose bum. So I went anyhow and would do the same again. It was a kind of revolt against dull routine. Any time anybody wants to lead a revolt against dull routine they can count me in.

I think life should be interesting, and tried to make mine so. The sea was escapism, but it was no escape. There are just as many bitter problems on ship as ashore, and they'll never be solved either by landworkers going to sea, or by seamen getting jobs ashore.

Incidentally, most seamen talk about "if they could only get a good job ashore" with as much yearning as the young lady writes, "I'd love to go to sea." And you have on earth a great, restless ferment of people trying to solve the problems of life by shifting around. And it doesn't work.

The thing is to solve human problems ashore and at sea. Thank heaven socialism aims not just to feed people and give them secure homes, but also to make life more interesting—to abolish dull routine as much as possible—to make life more flexible and livable.

So in cautioning you against useless escapism, I certainly do not want to discourage a lusty love of adventure. If I had a son who didn't want to run away to sea, and who didn't feel rebellious against routine—well, he wouldn't be any son of mine.

Rise's Sun Rises
Rise Stevens, young mezzo-soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will return to New York from California November 18, to begin rehearsals for the Metropolitan Opera's opening night performance of "Noces et Figaro," November 24.

Miss Stevens, who will make her first Met appearance of the season in the role of Cherubino, has been on the West Coast since April filling concert, concert and opera commitments.

After completing work on the film "The Chocolate Soldier" in which she made her screen debut, Miss Stevens opened her 1941-42 tour in October when she rejoined the San Francisco Opera Company for her second season as leading mezzo-soprano.

THE STAGE
"A Perfect Comedy."—Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Howard Lindsay-Dorothy Dickson
269 SEATS at \$1.10
THEATRE, 45 St. W. & 4th St.
Ergs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10

"A Masterpiece."—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
ETHEL BARRYMORE
THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALTY THEATRE, 45 St. W. & 4th St.
Ergs. 8:10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:10
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"AN EXCITING HIT!"—Walter Winchell presents
THE LAND IS BRIGHT
A New Play by
GEORGE S. KAUFMAN & EDNA FERBER
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. & 4th St.
Ergs. 8:10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:10
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"A MASTERPIECE."—Walter Winchell
HERMAN RUHLIN presents
WATCH ON THE RHINE
with LUCILE PAUL MARY
WATSON & LUKAS & CHRISTIAN
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. & 4th St.
Ergs. 8:10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:10
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"A MASTERPIECE."—Walter Winchell
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. & 4th St.
Ergs. 8:10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:10
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

MOTION PICTURES
American Pictures TODAY
From 11 A. M.—Continues
Opens in the Palace at 10
Regular People's Prices
EMILY WILLIAMS
THE CASE OF THE
"THIS ENGLAND"
Inspired by a passage from Shakespeare's "Richard III."
CONSTANTINE CUMMINGS
JOHN CLEMENTS
RODDY McDOWALL
THE CASE OF THE
WORLD, 43 St. & 7th Ave. C. 6-7447
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

ARTKINO'S Childhood of MAXIM GORKY
LIFE LOVE
BETHOVEN
FEDERAL THEATRE, 100 St. W. & 4th St.
Ergs. 8:10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:10
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

CONEY ISLAND
MERMAID THEATRE
LAST 3 DAYS!
Stripte Film About
1910 Extravaganza
Struggle for Freedom
"SHORS"

Now Playing!
"Donskoi Kossacs"
("Cossacks in Exile")
With Maria Secol—Michael Shvets
The struggle of the Ukrainian
Workers for freedom!
MIAMI THEATRE—SIXTH AVENUE AND 47th STREET
Continues from 10 A.M.—3:10 to 1 P.M.

"Gypsy Melodies"
With Maria Georgievskaya
Zinaida Omarova-Gulio
Ovanugren
Also: Latest War News

National Radio Forum on Defense Labor, WJZ, at 9

Richard Crooks featured at 8:30 P.M. on WEAF... Lawrence Tibbett and Martinelli sing "Ole!" at 11:15 P.M. WOR.

- 7:00-WOR-Press News
- WNYC-Symphony
- WQXR-Breakfast Symphony
- 8:00-WJZ-Woman of Tomorrow
- WABC-Press News
- WNYC-Masterwork Hour
- WQXR-Composers' Corner
- 8:15-WABC-School of the Air—"Americana at Work"
- WEN-Food News
- 8:30-WMCA-Three Martlets
- WEAF-Market Basket
- WJZ-Breakfast Club
- 10:00-WMCA-News
- WON-Food Talk
- WNYC-Building Democracy Through Health
- WQXR-Column of the Air
- 10:45-WJZ-President Franklin D. Roosevelt
- WQXR-Negro Spirituals
- 11:00-WMCA-News Commentator
- WON-Transradio News
- WABC-Trans-Time-Variety
- WNYC-News; Falser Klackerbocker
- WQXR-Chief People's Business
- 11:15-WON-Yours is the Hour
- 11:30-WJZ-Talking a President—Children's Bureau Program
- 11:45-WJZ-Alma Kitchell's Brief Case
- WNYC-You and Your Health—Talk
- 12:00-WMCA-Magic Carpet
- WEAF-News
- WABC-Kate Smith Speaks
- WNYC-Middle Symphony
- WQXR-Lunchtime Concert
- 12:30-WEAF-Deep River Boys—Nero Quartet
- WABC-Farm and Home Hour
- WON-Transradio News
- 1:00-WEAF-Mary Margaret McBride
- WQXR-Your Request Program
- WNYC-Guests and Faculty Discuss Defense
- 1:15-WJZ-Between the Bookends—The Maine
- 1:30-WNYC-Metropolitan Arch
- WJZ-Vincent Lopez Revue
- WON-Market Place
- WNYC-News; Symphonie Matinee
- WQXR-Opera Excerpts
- 2:30-WON-Press News
- WQXR-Children in Defense—Health Talk
- 3:45-WON-Health Talk
- WQXR-Dance Time
- 5:15-WABC-News for Women
- 5:30-WNYC-Path of Music—Lecture-Serial
- WQXR-League of Women Voters Program
- 5:45-WABC-Spotlight on Asia—Guest Speakers
- 6:00-WMCA-Youngsters Debate
- WJZ-Club Matinee
- WON-Press News
- WABC-Stars in the Orchestra—Concert
- WQXR-Symphonie Matinee
- 6:30-WMCA-Open House—Variety
- WABC-Army Maneuvers
- 6:45-WNYC-Army Maneuvers
- WQXR-Jazz Music
- 7:00-WNYC-Math Quiz
- 9:30-WMCA-News

Inside the Francisco I. Madero school in rural Mexico. It's the story of the fight to bring health and education to kids like these that "The Forgotten Village" tells. John Steinbeck and Herbert Kline produced it last year in Mexico.

Miss Skinner Stars in Somerset Maugham Play

THEATRE, a comedy by Gus Bolton and Somerset Maugham, starring Cornelia Otis Skinner, and featuring Arthur Margston, Settings by Donald Oenslager. Directed and produced by John Golden at the Hudson Theatre.

By Ralph Warner

For these many years, Cornelia Otis Skinner has been writing and directing herself in solo dramas, appearing only occasionally with other performers in a conventional play. Somerset Maugham's "Theatre" is her first starring vehicle, product of a collaboration between the English novelist and Gus Bolton, which in turn is an adaptation of Mr. Maugham's popular novel of the same name. In the John Golden production now at the Hudson Theatre, it provides a juicy role for the protean daughter of Otis Skinner, one which she enacts with grace, fire and intelligence.

Mr. Maugham wrote his tale in the days when he was sojourning on the Riviera in that lovely house which he lost when the Germans invaded France last year. His is a fictional theme which recurs ever and anon: the Theatre—written with a capital T, of course—is the real love of those who fall beneath its spell. Thus the famous English theatrical stars of the play, Julia Lambert, (Miss Skinner) and Michael Goswyn, (Arthur Margston), are the Darby and Joan of their day, a pair of actor-managers like the American married stars, Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne.

man, who ups and leaves his starry ex-wife. But poor Julia, who thought she loved Theatre more than Michael, misses him dreadfully. He returns only to discover that she has scored her greatest triumph without him, but that she loves him still. "Theatre," as you may perceive, is a compound of artificialities.

However, they are, in general, pleasing artificialities. "Theatre" is good theatre, (lower case, please). Mr. Golden has directed it with a will to go the whole hog. There are love scenes, and lovers' banter, quarrels and seductions, recriminations and reunions, stage mauls and stage butlers, half-pulling and fainting fits, and a magnificently thrilling final curtain in which Julia comes down over the footlights and through the aisle to her cab, on her way to her post-midnight rendezvous with the contrite Michael. The play makes no pretense to subtlety—it's a story for those who cote on Somerset Maugham's smooth prose and smoother characters. It will no doubt be a popular success.

You can write the rest of the plot yourself—on the inside of an old match folder. Julia wants to star with Michael as a 19-year-old Lola Montez. Michael taunts her with her age and Julia, to prove that she still has sex appeal, plays around with a handsome young accountant—even visits him in his chambers. Rich Dolly de Vries, who owns yacht; and all that, loves Michael. When she learns about the divorce, she proposes to the poor

GIANTS WIN 49-14, CLINCH PLAYOFF SPOT

Crush Rams at Polo Grounds as Dodgers Lose

Leemans Star in Second Biggest Score Ever Run Up by Giants—Cuff Converts Five Times in Rout

The New York Giants clinched a berth in the East-West playoffs yesterday at the Polo Grounds by crushing the Cleveland Rams 49-14 while the Brooklyn Dodgers were being eliminated by the Steelers in Pittsburgh and the Washington Redskins were being beaten by the Chicago Bears.

Luisetti Opens Court Season Here Wed'day

Basketball inaugurates a nationwide six-month celebration of its fiftieth anniversary with the Golden Jubilee Tournament in Madison Square Garden Wednesday night.

A pre-college season exhibition of industrial basketball now bigger than the feeble pro game. Twentieth Century-Fox National champion, meets Roanoke (Va.) Legionnaires, Southern leader, opening the twin bill, and Phillips 66 of Oklahoma, 1940 National titleholder, engages Ohrbach A. A. metropolitan and Eastern champion, in the second game. Winners meet in the final Monday, Nov. 24.

Heading a list of fifteen first or second All-America A. A. U. and college aces on the four championship teams engaged in the tourney is Angelo (Hank) Luisetti, all-time All-America ace from Stanford University, who is playing with Phillips 66 this year.

Luisetti led Stanford to three consecutive Pacific Coast titles and was named to All-America college teams in all three years as he piled up national scoring records with 1596 points. He was out of competition from 1938 until last season when he led the Olympic Club of San Francisco to the National Tournament finals in Denver, where 20th Century-Fox downed them.

Luisetti was voted most valuable player in the tournament, named on the first team All-America forward post, and tallied 99 points for individual high scoring honors. He switched to Phillips 66 this season and according to Coach Chuck Hyatt, (named to All-America teams 11 consecutive times himself) is better than he ever was. Luisetti tallied 640 points in 30 games for an 18-point average last year.

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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1941

Minnesota Still Alone on Top As Duquesne, Aggies Move Up

Texas, Stanford Blown Out of Bowl Games by Upsets

There were a few more dull thuds on the college gridiron this Saturday, but none of them involved mighty Minnesota, which sits more securely than ever on top of the heap after crushing Iowa's bid for an upset 34-13 in a pulverizing, typical last half drive.

One of them came from the Southwest, where once mighty Texas, acclaimed as the nation's best and apparently headed for a Bowl, followed its surprise tie with Baylor of last week by a defeat at the hands of Texas Christian, 14-7. That definitely eliminates Texas and throws the spotlight back on Texas A & M, which has been sort of brushed aside all year but has won them all and is now favored to beat Texas in the finals next week and get another Bowl assignment. The Aggies (that's A & M) brushed through Rice 19-7 Saturday to stay in the small list of the pure.

Another earthquake came from the Pacific Coast, where Washington State, a team beaten by UCLA and three others this season, knocked over Stanford, which was supposed to have found its Rose Bowl championship form of last season. The score was 14-13 and did you read our Dave Farrell's rave on Stanford just this week? What goes on, anyway? Oregon State, twice beaten but apparently the best of the mixed up Coast lot, now figures to get the Bowl assignment.

In Pittsburgh, a Duquesne team that had won 'em all but hadn't played too imposing a schedule wound up proving itself a really great ball club by trimming Mississippi State, one of the very best in the South, 16-0. The Dukes are now sure of a Bowl bid, being the only unbeaten outfit left in the East.

Duke, another certain candidate for one of the New Years' Day spots, breezed through enfeebled North Carolina 20-0 to stay pure. Nobody knows just how good this team is, because it hasn't met anybody who is anybody footballically in the South, like Alabama, either the Miss. twins, Georgia or Tulan.

Ranking them as dictated by the necessities of unbeaten records, we

would now get:
1—Minnesota, 2—Texas A & M, 3—Duquesne, 4—Duke, 5—Notre Dame.
All are unbeaten, but the Irish were tied in the mud by Army. Following those five we would rate these once beaters:
Michigan, Fordham, Alabama, Penn., Missouri.
But as we have occasion to mention

A Couple of Tragic Knockouts On the Garden Prelim Card

(Nat Low's story on the prelims to the Muriello-Lenevich fight of Friday night was crowded out of our Sunday Worker page but still makes good reading.)

The card was loaded with drama Friday... A number of fights gave rise to moments that only the fight game can produce... In the opening four rounder between two Negro light-heavies, Herb Marshall and a young handsome kid named Hardy Green, Green was well ahead, showing a fine right hand and smart boxing.

But in the middle of the third round he suddenly became too tired to lift his arms... Once he moved Marshall against the ropes and plied him with holding on to the ropes with both hands. He tried desperately to lift his arms but it was beyond him... The fourth round was a repeat. He was just too exhausted to defend himself... When he climbed out of the ring after the fight, I followed him into the dressing room.

He was from Newark and this was his sixth fight as a pro... The other five he had won by K.O.s... I asked him why he suddenly became so tired and he replied... "I was scared by the Garden. It's the first time I ever fought away from Newark, and this big place upset me... I felt OK in the dressing room before the fight, but the moment I got into the ring, and saw the lights and the big crowd, my arms got paralyzed and I could hardly breathe... Goah it was awful..."

He sat limply on the bench for fifteen full minutes before he could get enough energy to pull off his trunks.

In the semi-final 8 rounder between Izzy Jannazzo, a handsome,

clean-cut Italian, and Coley Welch, just in Portland, Maine, Jannazzo was ahead on the strength of his flashy boxing and left uppercut... But in the middle of the seventh, Welch shot over a short right that hit Jannazzo on the button.

For a few moments he twisted around crazily, then plunged to the canvass... At nine he struggled up only to have Welch hit him with rights and lefts. One hard right caught him on the head and again he spun around a few times then plunged almost clear through the ropes above my head.

He was completely out and the referee ran over and began to massage his forehead and wrists... In the corner, Jannazzo's brother tried to run into the ring, and when the cops restrained him he began to sob and cry and beat his temple in anguish... He was ashen as a dead man, and when Izzy finally was helped out of the ring, the kid brother lovingly put his arm around his shoulder and kissed his puffed face eagerly, and caressingly.

Manhattan rates a hand for lying favored, heavier Holy Cross at Worcester 13-13, and only a penalty for holding on the extra point attempt kept the Jaspers from turning it into a full blown upset.

Little Bunky Morris of Syracuse capped a wild up and down game at Syracuse by taking a punt on his own 23 in the last few seconds of the game and running through the whole Colgate team for the touchdown that enabled the Orange to tie its old foe 13-13. They must be still yelling up there.

On the local scene, we have a bit on the Columbia-Michigan elsewhere, and you all know how poor NYU was steamrollered 45-0 by Tulane. The amazing pass completion and aerial yardage totals run up by the visitors from New Orleans is a good example of what we mean by a solid ground game setting up a more effective air game by tightening the defense. You can't win 'em with the best passer in the world if you're badly out-matched on the ground.

And finally a great big hand for CCNY, which wound up by pouring it on Brooklyn 43-13 for all the world like the Yanks man-handling the Dodgers. City was a classy little team Saturday, and one can see how badly they missed the services of ace back Aaronson since the opening victory by the manner of his passing and running, along with that of Stan Romero, 45-13... that's about the size of some of the basketball victories CCNY is going to turn in this winter and you can bring 'em all on in that sport—Minnesota, Alabama, Stanford... RODNEY.

Some of Next Week's Games

Fordham-St. Mary's.
Notre Dame-Southern California.
Penn State-Pittsburgh.
Columbia-Colgate.
Pennsylvania-Cornell.
Boston College-Boston University.
Temple-Holy Cross.

Harvard-Yale.
Navy-Princeton.
Army-West Virginia.
Auburn-Vallbona.
Ohio State-Michigan.
Georgia-Dartmouth.
Kentucky-Tennessee.
Wisconsin-Minnesota.

Murray Says Hitler's Defeat Is Labor's Job

(Continued from Page 1)

who would use the emergency to destroy the basic rights of labor.

"The enemies of our national and of our defense program are those who seek to use the problems which confront us as an excuse to whittle away or destroy the democracy for which the struggle and sacrifices are being made," he adds.

ANALYZES ARMS PROGRAM
The theme of the need to crush Hitlerism and to further the defense program dominates Murray's 85-page report which goes into all phases of CIO activity.

The subject of international labor relations receives special attention from Murray. He suggests that the convention authorize the executive officers to "explore the need and method of achieving closer relations with the Latin American and European labor movements for the purpose of protecting and improving the welfare of the working people." In this connection, Murray declares:

"It is of special interest to the labor movement in the United States that there shall be established and encouraged in the South and Central American nations bonafide labor movements with close and friendly relationships to the CIO. Organized labor must establish a basis for such cooperative effort in order to achieve for the workers a realization of their present aspiration which underlie their concentrated effort to crush Hitlerism."

Murray also criticizes Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins for failing to give the CIO representation on the American labor delegation to the recent International Labor Office conference in New York City, adding that:

"The CIO should continue to demand appropriate representation in connection with the international labor organization and its conferences."

The report also gives space to the work of the National Defense Mediation Board. However, this section was prepared before the Board's recent decision against the United Mine Workers. Murray therefore has added an addendum to the report consisting of the letter sent by himself and Thomas J. Kennedy to President Roosevelt announcing their resignations from the board.

In the letter Murray and Kennedy declared that they "have consistently counseled the affiliated unions of the CIO to utilize in full all available machinery for media-

tion to achieve the peaceful solution of the problems arising between labor and management. We are still of the opinion that such a policy is desirable."

HITS DISCRIMINATION
The position of the CIO with regard to discrimination against Negroes and the foreign-born is stated in connection with Mr. Murray's endorsement of the work of President Roosevelt's committee on fair employment practice. Murray declares:

"The creation of Governmental agencies such as this has been facilitated in very great degree by the mere existence of a powerful labor organization such as the CIO, which has eliminated in substantial measure within its own ranks the prejudices against Negroes and against foreign-born which have divided the labor movement so tragically in the past and hampered its operations."

BACK POLL TAX FIGHT
Murray also re-affirms the CIO's intention to fight for anti-lynching and anti-poll tax legislation.

It is impossible here to give more than the barest outline of the legislative program in the report and which will come before the convention in the course of the coming week. Murray calls for a more adequate tax and social security program. He urges price control legislation, opposes all state and federal anti-labor legislation. He singles out the Alien Bill to deport Harry Bridges as especially dangerous and likewise hits at all anti-labor and anti-democratic activities by the FBI.

Murray also urges improvement of the conditions of the soldiers and opposes all training of draftees for strike-breaking purposes. He re-affirms the CIO's support to the Transport Workers Union in its drive for recognition by the Board of Transportation in New York City. He urges continued efforts to co-operate with farm groups.

Criticizing many of the practices of the National Labor Relations Board as now constituted, Murray notes that constant vigilance on the part of the CIO has been necessary at all times and that those unions that have already achieved "substantial recognition in their respective industries" are finding it possible and advisable to use the labor act only for collective bargaining election purposes.

"The CIO does not wish it to be understood that it will refrain from participation in the national defense program unless its own industry council plan is adopted."

"HITLER'S DEFEAT—U. S. GOAL"
All the CIO's recommendations, Murray declares, have for their purpose to secure a "more vigorous and more militant and comprehensive plan" to effectuate the defeat of Nazi Germany—"the goal desired by all Americans."

Turning to the subject of organizational activities, the CIO President will inform the convention that the two main tasks set by the 1940 convention—the organization of Ford and the Bethlehem Steel drive—"are well recorded as accomplished."

In addition, Murray singles out for special mention the gains of several unions, including the United Mine Workers, United Radio and Electrical Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Oil Workers, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Transport Workers, Office and Professional Work-

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney

Caught a look at Michigan operating against Columbia at Baker Field Saturday, and Minnesota must have some football team.

The score was 28-0 but it could have easily been the 45-0 that Tulane hung on NYU at the Stadium. (That, I'm informed, could even more easily have been 70-0). Michigan mercifully withdrew its regulars for most of the second half.

There are a lot of upsets in football. Pitt beat Fordham last week, and this Saturday TCU beat Texas and Washington State beat Stanford (our poor average!). But if you look at those upsets you'll find that none of the upsets were actually badly outmanned, even though past performances showed their abilities to be less than those of the teams they beat. Superior ability, its been amply proven on the football field, can be negated on one given day by psychological factors which find the better team not pitched to its best game because of over-confidence or sundry other reasons, and the inferior team "up" for a supreme effort, which makes it actually the better team for this one day.

But a team like Columbia isn't ever apt to upset a team like Michigan, any more than a team like NYU is likely to upset a team like Tulane. For football, with all its trick plays, forward passes, and inspirational surges, is still basically a hard hitting contact game where the most spirited and "up" team that ever stepped on a field will be over-run and overwhelmed by superior forces.

No team will run off plays with more precision and intelligence than Lou Little's Columbia team. But the big Michigan line, refreshed by frequent substitutions, just smothered the Lion's running game and made it look ridiculous. Against CCNY, the same Columbia attack would undoubtedly look like superclass. And of course, to carry the thing along a bit further, Michigan's apparently unstoppable offense wouldn't look like much against the line of the professional Chicago Bears. Nor could it score more than one touchdown against unbeaten, power laden Minnesota in losing its only game of the season.

When Michigan found it could run right through and over the Lion Saturday it put its whole bag of spinner tricks in storage for next week's game with Ohio State, which team may be outclassed but won't be out-manned the way Columbia was. Fullback Westfall was ramming right through whenever necessary on straight bucks off direct passes from center. He broke right through the middle from the 27 yard line once, going over standing up after having bucked in the manner of a back plunging for two yards. Columbia's defense was just blasted out of the way and Westfall roared right through two semi-tackles en route. He used his dreaded spinbuck just once to go over when the game was still fairly close, whirling low with the ball, faking it cleverly to Tom Kuzma, and as the Lion moved out in dread of the latter's wide sweep, ripping through a wide open hole with room to spare.

Kuzma, the Gary, Indiana sophomore touted as the successor to Tommy Harmon, looked tremendous, but remember that Minnesota cut him down a bit. Kuzma shot off tackle, raced around end, and showed that he could use his interference and pile on the speed in the open. An idea of the nature of this game can be gotten from his first half figures, which show that he carried the ball 12 times to gain 153 yards, an average of 13 yards a try. On the one occasion Michigan had to punt, young Mr. Kuzma put the ball out of bounds on the one foot line, kicking from the forty five. He seems to have more raw power than Harmon did at a similar stage of his career, but I wonder how Tommy would have looked against the same Columbia team Saturday? Kuzma still has to go some to rack 'em up the way the incomparable Harmon did.

There's a tendency in football to too quickly label a newcomer "as good as" some great star no longer playing. Columbia's Paul Governali, who must surely be one of the best passers in the land, and is a good all round man too, has been called a "second Luckman" very often this year. As one of the original Luckman boosters, with a very clear picture of Syd as a Columbian still in mind, I'd like to say that Governali, good as he is, is NOT another Luckman. (We're talking of Syd as a college player, not as the greatest professional back in America.) Syd was a better passer for one. Governali may be as good at rifling the short passes, but he or no other college back can turn loose those old Luckman specials... perfect receiver—leading forty and fifty yards after having been viciously rushed by a superior line and having stalled around to give his man a chance to get down field. Luckman was a better punter, especially on the quick kick, which he used masterfully for long distance. Here I may get some argument, but Luckman also seems to me to have been a better safety man and more consistent running threat. And finally he was an incomparable team leader and play caller for a college boy—a second coach on the field. A Luckman-Governali comparison doesn't have too much point. They're not contemporaries on the college gridiron. But I remember the wonderful Syd too well not to make the point. Why not just call the current Columbia star a first Governali instead of a second Luckman? It would be fairer to Paul and more accurate.

Columbia, incidentally, isn't quite as bad a team as some of the above may have conveyed. In fact it's not a bad team at all. A series of grueling games against much better manned teams has left its mark. The boys looked a little weary. And they were up against one of the very best teams in the land, a team that would beat anybody in the East, I'm afraid, a team that would beat Columbia any time they played.

It is time for all to breakdown and concede that the Midwest is in this year on the grid. How many Eastern, Southern or Coast teams could beat Northwestern do you imagine? Yet Northwestern has lost three times, to Minnesota, Notre Dame and Michigan, which trio I would put down as the number 1, 2 and 3 college ensembles in the land right now and defy rebuttal.

Criticizing many of the practices of the National Labor Relations Board as now constituted, Murray notes that constant vigilance on the part of the CIO has been necessary at all times and that those unions that have already achieved "substantial recognition in their respective industries" are finding it possible and advisable to use the labor act only for collective bargaining election purposes.

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